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HUNTING TIME.

They're comin' from the city to the country russet brown,
With their rifles and their shotguns to hunt the farmer down,
The law is off the squirrel, an' now I'm tellin' you,
Them city hunters 'pear to think it's off the farmer, too.
Soon the landscape will be punctured with a lot of bullet holes,
An' everybody will be dodgin' to save their precious souls.

For when them city fellers go cavortin' with a gun,
An' plug somebody full o' lead, they call it "havin' fun."
An' then somehow it seems to me they allers 'pear to fall
To make a fair discrimination 'twixt a farmer and a quail.
For anythin' that rustles, if it shows a tall or head,
An' isn't plainly labelled, they'll pump it full o' lead.

An' when a charge o' double-B has taken off the crown
Of your old hat, they'll calmly swear they didn't know you're roun'.
An' sometimes when you are absorbed in the field a-pullin' beans,
You'll be mightily surprised with a bullet in your jeans.
They'll come an' board with you, then some mornin' 'fore you're up,
When they're out a-huntin' lions, they'll shoot the brindle pup.

Oh, it's strenuous times we're havin' in the country jes' 'bout now,
An' if 'twasn't for new inventions we'd be hidin' in the mow.
But don't you for a minnit think the farmer hain't progressed,
An' traveled 'long in the procession with the spirit of the rest.
A country store these later days is fairly out o' date,
Unless it keeps upon its shelves suits lined with armor plate.

An' now we're all a-waitin', really want to get a chance
To demonstrate the quality of our anti-bullet pants.
So come along, you city dudes, with your goggles an' your gun,
We've got on our iron trousers, an' we're ready for the fun.
Don't hesitate a second, but come out an' help us laugh,
While you ponder on the diff'rence 'twixt a farmer and a calf.

—Cleveland Leader.

THE HARVESTERS.

Migratory Crowd of Aliens and Natives Gather Western Crops.

I went down among the harvesters at the Elk Valley Farm. They are part of the army that moves northward from Oklahoma to Canada with harvested grain, for they help to harvest it. Poles, Scandinavians, Irishmen, Germans and Americans, they make a motley crowd. Gathered from all lands, they have a common purpose—to get where the wheat is to be cut. The Western farmer calls them "hoboes," the name given in the East to the ordinary tramps. But the harvester differs from the tramp in that he works for a living. Unclean, unkempt, illiterate, he is not altogether a picturesque figure. When he doesn't work, he either sleeps or gambles, and when he can do neither of these he fights. This for the majority. Yet at the Elk Valley Farm I met some strange types. The rain kept them indoors. One of the harvesters, grayworn with toil and hard luck, had gone West to Kansas with the tide of boomers in the early eighties, when towns sprang up over night. He had lost everything; he had joined the harvesters ten years ago, and once caught in the stream of wheat workers, had remained.

"And when you can't work any more, what will you do?" I asked him.

"Then I'll be one of your Eastern 'hoboes,'" he said.

Another man had been a successful druggist in New York until drunkenness had caused his downfall. I found him driving a water wagon for a thresher.

In May the "hoboes" rally in Oklahoma for the first harvesting and steadily work their way northward through Kansas and Nebraska to Minnesota and the Dakotas. The majority then work their way to the logging camps of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in the spring floats down the Red and Mississippi rivers with the log rafts. Thus the migratory crowd follows the seasons a humble and inconspicuous element in the gathering of the crop.—World's Work.

CHICAGO GREATEST FRUIT MARKET

The annual fruit crop of the United States has a value of $122,000,000. The orchard fruit produced each year have a value of $84,000,000, small fruits $25,000,000, grapes $14,000,000 and citrus fruit grown principally in California and Florida, $8,000,000.

The seven great fruit growing states in the order of production are California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. The products of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are marketed mainly in the east, but the surplus products of the other four states are marketed mainly in Chicago, as are the fruits of Iowa ($2,894,000), Kansas ($2,431,000), Nebraska ($857,000), and other western states.

Chicago is by its position the great fruit market of the west, and by the enterprise and organizing capacity of its business men the greatest fruit market of the world. Scarcely had California become noted for its deciduous and citrus fruits when Chicago merchants inaugurated a fast train system that made this city the supply depot for the whole country. That business had a wonderful growth, and Chicago is still the great distributing point for California fruits.

Michigan has more peach trees than any other state. Chicago's receipts by water of Michigan's fruits last year were very heavy, but this year they are still heavier.

Peaches also come by rail from nearly every peach-producing state of the west and south, and the turnover of apples on South Water street increases from year to year. Illinois leads all the western states in apples, with an annual product of 9,200,000 bushels, Michigan coming next with 8,951,000 bushels, and Indiana third with 8,620,000 bushels.

The apple crop of the country which in 1903 was 175,307,000 bushels, has increased with the extension of orchards in the west, and this increase is to the benefit of Chicago. Both in perishable and other fruits Chicago is handling more of the products of the orchard and garden than ever before, and is today the greatest fruit market in the world.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HOW EGGS ARE HATCHED IN CHINA

A curious method of hatching eggs has been adopted in China. The eggs are placed in tiers in a large basket, twice the size of an ordinary barrel, which is thickly lined with hay and carefully closed from the air by a tight-fitting cover of twisted straw. In three days' time the eggs are taken out and replaced in a different order, those at the surface being put in the lower tier. This is repeated every third day for a fortnight, when the eggs are removed from the basket and placed on a shelf in another room, being carefully covered with bran. In a day or two the chickens chip the shells and make their appearance in the world. The success of this method is attributed to the fact that the animal heat of the egg, being retained by the basket, which is formed of material not conducting caloric, is sufficient to support animal life and develop it.

Business.

A duke in the court of St. James
Was great at remembering names,
Especially when
They weren't of men,
But rich young American dames.

—Cleveland Leader.

Out in Yellowstone Park

The old groceryman was down on his knees, with a wet cloth, swabbing up something from the floor with one hand, while he held his nose with the other, his back toward the door, when suddenly the door opened with a bang, striking the old man in the back, knocking him over and landing him with his head in a basket of strictly fresh eggs, breaking at least a dozen of them, and filling the air with an odor that was unmistakable; and the bad boy followed the door into the grocery.

"What's your notion of taking a nap, with a basket of stale eggs for a pillow," said the bad boy, as he took the old man by the arm and raised him up, and looked at him with a grin that was tantalizing. "What is it, sewer gas? My, but the board of health won't do a thing to you if the inspector happens in here. Those eggs must have been mislaid by a hen that had a diseased mind," and the bad boy took a bottle of cologne out of the show case and began to sprinkle the floor, and squirted some of it on the old man's clothes.

"Say, do you know I bought those eggs of a man dressed like a farmer, who came in here yesterday with his pants in his boots, and smelling as though he had just come out of his cow stable?" said the old groceryman, as he took a piece of a coffee sack and wiped yellow egg off his whiskers. "And yet they are old enough to attend caucuses. I tell you that you have got to watch a farmer the same as you do a crook, or he will get the best

LANDED WITH HIS HEAD IN A BASKET OF STRICTLY FRESH EGGS.

of you. And to think I sold four dozen of those eggs to a church sociable committee that is going to make ice cream for a celebration tonight. But what in thunder do you come in here for, like a tobogan, and knock me all over the floor, into eggs, when you could come in gently and save a fellow's life; and me a sick man, too. Ever since that explosion, when we tried to see how they blow up battleships, I have had nervous prostration, and I am just about sick of this condemned foolishness. I like to keep posted on current events, and want to learn how things are going on outside in the world, and I realize that for an old man to associate with a bright boy like you keeps him young, but, by ginger, when I think how you have done me up several times, I sometimes think I better pick out a boy that is not so strenuous, so you can tell your pa I had rather he wouldn't trade here any more, and for him to keep you away from here. It is hard on me, I know, but life is dear to all of us, and the life insurance company that I am contributing to has notified me that if I don't quit having you around they will cancel my policy. Now, you may say farewell, and get out of here forever, and I will try and pull along with the cat, and such boys as come in here to be sociable. Go on now," and the old groceryman threw the eggs out in the alley, and washed his whiskers at the sink.

"Oh, I guess not," said the boy, as he sat down on a tin cracker box and began to eat figs out of a box. "I know something about the law myself, and if you drive me away you could be arrested for breach of promise and arson, and you could go to the penitentiary. It was all I could do to make the police believe you didn't set this old shebang afire to get the insurance, and my being here has drawn more custom to your store than the quality of your goods would warrant. No, sir. I stay right here, and advise with you, and keep you out of trouble. If I went home and told dad what you said he would fall in a fit, and would sue you for damages for ruining my reputation, if he didn't come over here with a club and take it out of your hide. Dad can stand a good many things, but when anybody insults one of our family, dad

"YOU OUGHT TO HAVE SEEN DAD'S SHORT LEGS CARRY HIM TO A TREE."

gets violent, and he had rather kill a man than eat. You read about their finding the body of a man in an alley, with his head crushed? Well, I don't want to say anything, but it is rumored that dad was seen near that alley the night before, and that man chased me once for throwing snow balls at him. We move in good society, and are looked upon as good citizens, but dad's temper gets worse every year. Can I stay around here more or less, or do I have to go out into the world branded as a criminal, because an old fool fell into a basket of his own eggs? Say, now, answer up quick," and the bad boy sharpened a match with a big dirk knife and picked fig seeds out of his teeth.

"Oh, sugar, no; you don't need to go," said the old groceryman, as he came up to the boy, wiping the soapsuds off, and trying to smile. "I was only joshing you, and, honestly, I enjoy you. Life is a dreary burden when you are away. Somehow I have got so my blood gets thick, and my appetite fails, when you are away from town, and when you play some low down trick on me, while I seem mad at the time, it does me good, starts the circulation and when you go away I seem a new man and laugh and feel like I had been off on a vacation fishing, or something. It was a great mistake that I did not have a family of boys to keep me mad part of the time, because a man that never has anything to make him mad is no good. I envy your dad in having you around constantly to keep his blood in circulation. I suppose you are responsible for his being, at his age, as spry as a boy. He told me when he and you got back from Yellowstone park last summer, that the trip did him a world of good, and that he got so he could climb a tree—just shin right up like a cat, and that you were the bravest boy he ever saw, said that you would fight a bear as quick as eat. Such a boy I am proud to call my friend. What was it about your fighting bears, single-handed, with no weapon but empty tomato cans? You ought to be in the history books. Your dad said bravery runs in the family.

"Oh, get out. Did dad tell you about that bear story?" said the bad boy, as he sharpened his knife on his boot. "Well, you'd a dide right there, if you could have seen dad. He is one of these men that is brave sort of intermittent, like folks have fever. Half the time he is a darn coward, but when you don't expect it, for instance when the pancakes are burned, or the steak is raw, and his dyspepsia seems to work just right, he will flare up and sass the cook and I don't know of anything braver than that; but ordinarily he is as meek as a lam. I think the stomach has a good deal to do with a man's bravery. You take a soldier in battle, and if he is hungry he is full of fight, but you fill him up with baked beans and things and he is willing to postpone a fight, and he don't care whether there is any fight at all or not. I think the trip through Yellowstone park took the tar out of dad. Those geysers throwing up hot water, apparently right out of the hot place that the preachers tell about, seem to set him to thinking that may be he had got nearer h—l on a railroad pass, than he had ever expected to get. He told me one day, when we stood beside old Faithful geyser, and the hot water belched up into

"I STUDIED THE BEARS FOR A WHILE AND LET DAD YELL FOR THE POLICE."

the air a hundred feet, that all it wanted was for the lid to be taken off, and h—l would be yawning right there, and he was going to try to lead a different life, and if he ever got out of that park alive he would go home and join every church in town, and he should advise ministers to get sinners to take a trip to the park, if they wanted to work religion into them. Dad would wake up in the night, at the hotels in the park; when a geyser went off suddenly, and groan, and cross himself, as he had seen religious people do, and tell me that in a few days more we would be safe out of the d—n place, and you would never catch him in it again.

"Well, there is one hotel where a lot of bears come out of the woods in the evening, to eat the garbage that is thrown out from the hotel. They are wild bears, all right, but they have got so tame that they come right near folks, and don't do anything but eat garbage and growl, and fight each other. The cook told me about it, and said there was no danger, 'cause you could take a club and scare them into the woods.

"We got to the hotel in the afternoon, and dad went to our room to say his prayers, and take a nap, and had his supper taken to the room, and he was as scared at the awful surroundings in the park that he asked a blessing on the supper, though it was the bummest supper I ever struck. After dark I told dad we better go out and take a walk and inspect the scenery, 'cause it was all in the hill, and if you got a bum supper and didn't get the scenery you were losing money on the deal. I saw the man emptying the garbage and I knew the bears would be getting in their work pretty soon, so I took dad and we walked away off, and he talked about how God had prepared that park as a warning to sinners of what was to come, and I knew his system was sort of running down, and I knew he needed excitement, a shock, or something, to make a reaction, so I steered him around by the garbage pile.

"Say, before he knew it we were right in the midst of about nine bears, grizzlies, cinnamon bears, black bears, and all of them raised up and said, "Whoof!" and they growled, and, by gosh, just as quick as I could run this knife into your liver, I missed dad. He just yelled: "Hennery, this is the limit, and here is where your poor old dad sprints for tall timber," and he made for a tree, and I yelled: "Hurry up, dad!" and he said: "I ain't walking, am I?" and you ought to have seen his short legs carry him to the tree, and help him skin up it. I have seen squirrels climb trees, when a dog was after them, but they were slow compared to dad. When he got up to a limb he yelled to me to come on up, as he wanted to give me a few last instructions about settling his estate, but I told him I was going to play I was Daniel in the lion's den, so I studied the bears for a while and let dad yell for the police, and then I picked up an armful of tomato cans and made a rush for the bears, and yelled and threw cans at them, and pretty soon every bear went off into the woods, growling and scrapping with each other, and I told dad to come down and I would save him at the risk of my life. Dad came down as quick as he went up, and I took his arm and led him to the hotel, and when we got to the room he would have collapsed, only I gave him a big drink of whisky, and then he braced up and said: "Hennery, when it comes to big game, you and I are the wonders of the world. You are brave, and I am discreet, and we make a team hard to beat." I told dad he covered himself with glory, but that he left most of his pants on the tree," but he said he didn't care for a few pants when he had a boy that was the bravest that ever came down the pike. When we got home alive he didn't join the church, but he gave me a good watch. Well, I'll have to depart," and the bad boy went out and left the old groceryman thinking of the hereafter.—Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.

FLOWERS COLORED TO ORDER

By a Simple Method Beautiful Effects Have Been Obtained.

We know that horticulturists create almost at will flowers of varied colors by practicing forced culture, artificial selection and hybridization, in this way obtaining a very extended scale of colors, says a writer in Cosmos. Still, in any case, the color of the flower, although it is possible to give birth to millions of varieties, can only be modified within certain limits. With reference to this fact the colors of flowers have been divided into two great categories, the xanthic series—yellow, yellowish green, orange, red—and the cyanic series—blue, indigo, violet. Never has a flower of the first series passed into the second, nor has the reverse taken place; never has a gardener, no matter how clever he may be, been able to obtain blue roses.

The florists, however, obtain this color. The method of the florist is that classic one which has been long employed in the case of violets, for example, making them green with ammonia, white with vapors of sulphuric acid, etc. In this case, however, it is the coloring matter of the flower itself which is modified, although in the production of green carnations the method adopted is thatof artifically introducing coloring matter into the tissues of the plant, the coloring matter then being incorporated into the petals.

When the first green carnations appeared in Paris the city was seized with astonishment, and many persons willingly paid as much as two francs apiece for the flowers. The municipal authorities instituted an investigation and soon discovered how the flowers were colored. It appeared that a young girl accidentally poured into the water of a vase containing white carnations coloring matter with which she was painting a rose leaf green. What was her astonishment to see the carnations lose their white color and assume a beautiful green tint; from this to the regular manufacture of the flowers was only a step.

All plants, however, do not lend themselves in an equal manner to these vagaries. The carnation, hyacinth, orange flower, gilly flower, iris, chrysanthemum and camellia are the most easily colored, and in this respect it is amusing to experiment with the many hues that can be obtained. It is only necessary to prepare a coloring solution, then cut the stem of the flower and place it in the solution. The plant draws up the water, and little by little the coloring matter is distributed throughout the plant's tissues. A common gilly flower placed in a solution of light green analine dye is quickly transformed, at the end of twenty minutes the white parts being blue, the yellows green and the reds violet. Many other effects may be produced in the same way.

Dog and Eagle.

The best eagle story that has been told for many a day comes from Dauphiny. At the village of Romans a farmer's dog was lying asleep when a large eagle swooped upon it. Roused by the pain of the bird's talons in his flesh, the dog seized one of the eagle's legs fast between his teeth, biting the limb through and through, and holding on until the bird was completely beaten and captured. When the farmer arrived it was too exhausted to fight longer for its life. The wings measured fifty-eight inches from tip to tip.—London Globe.

SWIMMERS BY INSTINCT

Bears, Deers and Horses Excel in the Water and Snakes Are at Home There.

Man is not an instinctive swimmer, as are most of the lower animals, but he excels all of the latter that are not aquatic in endurance in the water. In attempting to swim across the English channel recently a man covered thirty miles before he succumbed to exhaustion. The only land animals that are known to be able to approximate such a feat are bears, which are probably the strongest swimmers among animals not specially adapted by nature for the water.

Deer and horses rank next to bears in swimming powers. Deer swim rapidly and gracefully, and it is not uncommon for them to cover a distance of ten or even fifteen miles in the water. Horses are powerful swimmers and have none of the aversion toward entering the water which is often shown even by animals which can swim well when forced to. A number of horses that were pastured on the American side of the Niagara river once swam in company across this broad stream in order to return to their old stables.

It may be useful to know that, in crossing a body of water with a horse, the best method, if the horse is expected to swim any considerable distance, is to slide over his back, hold the animal lightly by the tail and allow it to tow you across. This relieves the horse of the weight of the body and enables him to swim faster and much farther than otherwise would be the case.

Dogs vary greatly in ability as swimmers. The water spaniel, retriever, mastiff and St. Bernard excel all others. A retriever known to the writer once followed a canoe for nine miles. The dog was much exhausted, however, when drawn into the boat.

The elephant is a good swimmer and the wild animals of the cat family, the tiger, the panther, the jaguar and others, do not hesitate to cross lakes and rivers. On the other hand, the domestic cat shrinks from immersion and drowns quickly. The nostrils of some small animals are so placed as to render breathing very difficult when they are in the water. Among these are mice and rabbits, which will drown without sinking beneath the surface. Rats are excellent swimmers.

Almost all birds except those which are distinctly natatorial are nearly helpless in water. Small birds, in particular, have no power of propulsion, and though they do not sink they drown quickly. Even many species of water fowl rise from the water with difficulty or not at all when their wings are wet. After a sea gull plunges and returns to the surface it stretches its wings so that they may be dried by the wind and sun before it attempts to fly.

All reptiles swim. Almost all snakes move through the water with as much ease and rapidity as on land. Rattlesnakes, for example, are much given to swimming in placid water if it is not too cold. In the Everglade lakes of Florida they may be often seen.

It is well to know that to attack from a boat a poisonous snake in the water is a much more dangerous proceeding than to attack the snake on land. The reason is that the reptile will immediately make for the boat, since it must have a solid base from which to strike. It half leaps and half climbs into the craft and there is a fight at uncomfortably close quarters.

MAMMOTH CAVES IN FRANCE

One of the strangest holiday resorts, and one of the most interesting, is that recently made accessible to the public at Padirac, in the department of Lot, France. There a wonderful series of caverns, containing magnificent stalactites and a subterranean lake and river, has yielded its secrets to the adventurous explorer, and the dangers of the visit have now been ingeniously reduced, so that the average sightseer may traverse these "antres vast" with ease and safety.

For ages the caves remained absolutely unexplored, but by the enterprise of M. Martel, a barrister, they have been thoroughly examined and described, and by means of iron stairways and galleries have been rendered accessible. One vast crater-like opening is 300 feet in circumference, and when M. Martel made his first visit to the depths he had to descend on a board attached to two ropes after the manner of a swing. He went down 300 feet, and, with several companions, began an extraordinary series of discoveries. The chief of these is an underground river, which he navigated in a collapsible boat.

REDINGOTES FOR DRIIVNG

The redingote is in first style and when well made and on a good figure it is probably the most distinguished of all coats. But one shouldn't be led too easily into getting a redingote. They have their advantages and serious disadvantages. For the girl or woman who must walk everywhere and who wants a coat for shopping and train wear will find a redingote unbearably heavy. It gives a good deal of weight on one's shoulders and its full skirts of heavy material are just so much sail opposed to a strong breeze, says Anne Rittenhouse in the Philadelphia Press.

They are admirable carriage wraps, made of velvet, cloth or even fur. When one uses a carriage constantly these coats can serve almost every afternoon and evening purpose. The handsomest of them are made of black velvet, lined with brocaded satin, trimmed with cuffs to the elbow and huge collar and revers of chinchilla or Hudson Bay sable.

A RAIN TREE.

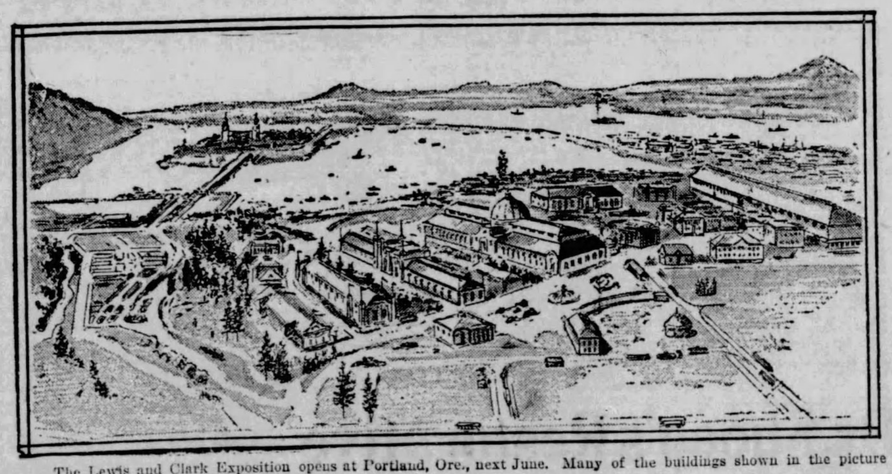
A novelty in the vegetable kingdom has recently been reported as native to the United States of Columbia. In the woods adjacent to the city of Moyobamba grows a tree which the natives call "rain tree." It is about fifty feet high when it reaches maturity and about three feet in diameter at its base, and has the property of absorbing an immense quantity of humidity from the atmosphere. This it concentrates and subsequently pours forth from its leaves and branches in a shower, and in such abundance that in many cases the ground in its neighborhood is converted into a veritable bog. It possesses this curious property in the greatest degree in the summer, precisely when the rivers are at the lowest point and water is scarce. It has been suggested that this tree be planted in the more arid parts of Peru for the benefit of the farmers.

Jeff Davis' Plantation.

The present owner of the "Jefferson Davis plantation," in Mississippi, is Isaiah F. Montgomery, a colored man. He was a bright youth, and Joseph Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, owned him. Mr. Davis, attracted by the boy's sprightliness and good qualities, had him educated, and he was a famous pet on the plantation. He was always respectful, grateful and obedient as a bondman. He was faithful to the persons and interests of the Davis family, during the war and after it. He was permitted to purchase the old plantation, and nobody objected. He has the esteem of all Mississippians, and is now worth about $300,000. He is a type of many good old-time negroes, and all white people who know him wish him well. After the war, we are told, he tried to educate one of his sons, and even sent him to Europe to study medicine and become a doctor, but the project failed. The free son was not the equal of his once slave father.

Isaiah Montgomery is respected in Mississippi, and deserves to be. He is a rare character, and the coming generation of his race might learn valuable lessons from his virtues, his patience and good sense.—Augusta Chronicle.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.



The Lewis and Clark Exposition opens at Portland, Ore., next June. Many of the buildings shown in the picture are already nearing completion.

Brewster's Millions

By George Barr McCutcheon.....

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CHAPTER XIII

A FRIEND IN NEED.

It was while Brewster was in the depths of despair that his financial affairs had a windfall. One of the banks in which his money was deposited failed and his balance of over $100,000 was wiped out. Mismanagement was the cause and the collapse came on Friday, the thirteenth day of the month. Needless to say it destroyed every vestige of the superstition he may have had regarding Friday and the number thirteen.

Brewster had money deposited in five banks, a transaction inspired by the wild hope that one of them might some day suspend operations and thereby prove a legitimate benefit to him. There seemed no prospect that the bank could resume operations, and if the depositors in the end realized twenty cents on the dollar they would be fortunate. Notwithstanding the fact that everybody had considered the institution substantial there were not a few wiseacres who called Brewster a fool and were so unreasonable as to say that he did not know how to handle money. He heard that Miss Drew, in particular, was bitterly sarcastic in referring to his stupidity.

This failure caused a tremendous flurry in banking circles. It was but natural that questions concerning the stability of other banks should be asked, and it was not long before many wild, disquieting reports were afloat. Anxious depositors rushed into the big banking institutions and then rushed out again, partially assured that there was no danger. The newspapers sought to allay the fears of the people, but there were many to whom fear became panic. There were short, wild runs on some of the smaller banks, but all were in a fair way to restore confidence when out came the rumor that the Bank of Manhattan Island was in trouble. Colonel Prentiss Drew, railroad magnate, was the president of this bank.

When the bank opened for business on the Tuesday following the failure, there was a stampede of frightened depositors. Before eleven o'clock the run had assumed ugly proportions and no amount of argument could stay the onslaught. Colonel Drew and the directors, at first mildly distressed, and then seeing that the affair had become serious, grew more alarmed than they could afford to let the public see. The loans of all the banks were unusually large. Incipient runs on some had put all of them in an attitude of caution and there was a natural reluctance to expose their own interests to jeopardy by coming to the relief of the Bank of Manhattan Island.

Monty Brewster had something like $200,000 in Colonel Drew's bank. He would not have regretted on his own account the collapse of this institution, but he realized what it meant to the hundreds of other depositors, and for the first time he appreciated what his money could accomplish. Thinking that his presence might give confidence to the other depositors and stop the run he went over to the bank with Harrison and Bragdon. The tellers were handing out thousands of dollars to the eager depositors. His friends advised him strongly to withdraw before it was too late, but Monty was obdurate. They set it down to his desire to help Barbara's father and admired his nerve.

"I understand, Monty," said Bragdon, and both he and Harrison went among the people carelessly asking one another if Brewster had come to withdraw his money. "No, he has over $200,000, and he's going to leave it," the other would say.

Each excited group was visited in turn by the two men, but their assurance seemed to accomplish but little. These men and women were there to save their fortunes; the situation was desperate.

Colonel Drew, outwardly calm and serene, but inwardly perturbed, finally saw Brewster and his companions. He sent a messenger over with the request that Monty come to the president's private office at once.

"He wants to help you to save your money," cried Bragdon in low tones "That shows it's all up."

"Get out every dollar of it, Monty, and don't wait a minute. It's a smash as sure as fate," urged Harrison, a feverish expression in his eyes.

Brewster was admitted to the colonel's private office. Drew was alone, and was pacing the floor like a caged animal.

"Sit down, Brewster, and don't mind if I seem nervous. Of course we can hold out, but it is terrible—terrible. They think we are trying to rob them. They're mad—utterly mad."

"I never saw anything like it, colonel. Are you sure you can meet all the demands?" asked Brewster, thoroughly excited. The colonel's face was white and he chewed his cigar nervously.

"We can hold out unless some of our heaviest depositors get the fever and swoop down upon us. I appreciate your feelings in an affair of this kind, coming so swiftly upon the heels of the other, but I want to give you my personal assurance that the money you have here is safe. I called you in to impress you with the security of the bank. You ought to know the truth, however, and I will tell you in confidence that another check like Austin's, which we paid a few minutes ago, would cause us serious, though temporary, embarrassment."

"I came to assure you that I have not thought of withdrawing my deposits from this bank, colonel. You need have no uneasiness——"

The door opened suddenly and one of the officials of the bank bolted inside, his face as white as death. He started to speak before he saw Brewster, and then closed his lips despairingly.

"What is it, Mr. Moore?" asked Drew, as calmly as possible. "Don't mind Mr. Brewster."

"Oglethorp wants to draw two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," said Moore in strained tones.

"Well, he can have it, can't he?" asked the Colonel quietly. Moore looked helplessly at the president of the bank, and his silence spoke more plainly than words.

"Brewster, it looks bad," said the Colonel, turning abruptly to the young man. "The other banks are afraid of a run and we can't count on much help from them. Some of them have helped us and others have refused. Now, I not only ask you to refrain from drawing out your deposit, but I want you to help us in this crucial moment." The Colonel looked twenty years older and his voice shook perceptibly. Brewster's pity went out to him in a flash.

"What can I do, Colonel Drew?" he cried. "I'll not take my money out, but I don't know how I can be of further assistance to you. Command me, sir."

"You can restore absolute confidence, Monty, my dear boy, by increasing your deposits in our bank," said the Colonel slowly, and as if dreading the fate of the suggestion.

"You mean, sir, that I can save the bank by drawing my money from other banks and putting it here?" asked Monty, slowly. He was thinking harder and faster than he had ever thought in his life. Could he afford to risk the loss of his entire fortune on the fate of this bank? What would Swearengen Jones say if he deliberately deposited a vast amount of money in a tottering institution like the Bank of Manhattan Island? It would be the maddest folly on his part if the bank went down. There could be no mitigating circumstances in the eyes of either Jones or the world, if he swamped all his money in this crisis.

"I beg of you, Monty, help us." The Colonel's pride was gone. "It means disgrace if we close our doors even for an hour; it means a stain that only years can remove. You can restore confidence by a dozen strokes of your pen, and you can save us."

He was Barbara's father. The proud old man wase before him as a suppliciant, no longer the cold man of the world. Back to Brewster's mind came the thought of his quarrel with Barbara and her heartlessness. A scratch of the pen, one way or the other, could change the life of Barbara Drew. The two bankers stood by scarcely breathing. From outside came the shuffle of many feet and the muffled roll of voices. Again the door to the private officed opened and a clerk excitedly motioned for Mr. Moore to hurry to the front of the bank. Moore paused irresolutely, his eyes on Brewster's face. The young man knew the time had come when he must help or deny them.

Like a flash the situation was made clear to him and his duty was plain. He remembered that the Bank of Manhattan Island held every dollar that Mrs. Gray and Peggy possessed, their meager fortune had been entrusted to the care of Prentiss Drew and his associates, and it was in danger.

"I will do all I can, colonel," said Monty, "but upon one condition."

"That is?"

"Barbara must never know of this." The colonel's gasp of astonishment was cut short as Monty continued: "Promise that she shall never know."

"I don't understand, but if it is your wish I promise."

Inside of half an hour's time several hundred thousand came to the relief of the struggling bank, and the man who had come to watch the run with curious eyes turned out to be its savior. His money won the day for the Bank of Manhattan Island. When the happy president and directors offered to pay him an astonishingly high rate of interest for the use of his money he proudly declined.

The next day Miss Drew issued invitations for a cotillion. Mr. Montgomery Brewster was not asked to attend.

CHAPTER XIV

MRS. DE MILLE ENTERTAINS.

Miss Drew's cotillion was not graced by the presence of Montgomery Brewster. It is true he received an eleventh-hour invitation and a very cold and difficult little note of apology, but he maintained heroically the air of disdain that had succeeded the first sharp pangs of disappointment. Colonel Drew, in whose good graces Monty had firmly established himself, was not quite guiltless of usurping the role of dictator in the effort to patch up a truce. A few nights before the cotillion, when Barbara told him that Herbert Alling was to lead, he explosively expressed surprise. "Why not Monty Brewster, Babs?" he demanded.

"Mr. Brewster is not coming," she responded calmly.

"Going to be out of town?"

"I'm sure I do not know," stiffly.

"What's this?"

"He has not been asked, father." Miss Drew was not in good humor.

"Not asked?" said the Colonel in amazement. "It's ridiculous, Babs; send him an invitation at once."

"This is my dance, father, and I don't want to ask Mr. Brewster."

The Colonel sank back in his chair and struggled to overcome his anger. He knew that Barbara had inherited his willfulness, and had long since discovered that it was best to treat her with tact.

"I thought you and he were—" but the Colonel's supply of tact was exhausted.

"We were"—in a moment of absentmindedness. "But it's all over," said Barbara.

"Why, child, there wouldn't have been a cotillion if it hadn't been for—" but the Colonel remembered his promise to Monty and checked himself just in time. "I—I mean there will not be any party if Montgomery Brewster is not asked. That is all I care to say on the subject," and he stamped out of the room.

Barbara wept copiously after her father had gone, but she realized that his will was law and that Monty must be invited. "I will send an invitation," she said to herself, "but if Mr. Brewster comes after he has read it, I shall be surprised."

Montgomery, however, did not receive the note in the spirit in which it had been sent. He only saw in it a ray of hope that Barbara was relenting and was jubilant at the prospect of a reconciliation. The next Sunday he sought an interview with Miss Drew, but she received him with icy reserve. If he had thought to punish her by staying away, it was evident that she felt equally responsible for a great deal of misery on his part. Both had been more or less unhappy, and both were resentfully obstinate. Brewster felt hurt and insulted, while she felt that he had imposed upon her disgracefully. He was now ready to cry quits and it surprised him to find her obdurate. If he had expected to dictate the terms of peace he was woefully disappointed when she treated his advances with cool contempt.

"Barbara, you know I care very much for you," he was pleading, fairly on the road to submission. "I am sure you are not quite indifferent to me. This foolish misunderstanding must really be as disagreeable to you as it is to me."

"Indeed," she replied, lifting her brows disdainfully. "You are assuming a good deal, Mr. Brewster."

"I am merely recalling the fact that you once told me you cared. You would not promise anything, I know, but it meant much that you cared. A little difference could not have changed your feeling completely."

"When you are ready to treat me with respect I may listen to your petition," she said, rising haughtily.

"My petition?" He did not like the word and his tact quite deserted him. "It's as much yours as mine. Don't throw the burden of responsibility on me, Miss Drew."

"Have I suggested going back to the old relations? You will pardon me if I remind you of the fact that you came today on your own initiative and certainly without my solicitation."

"Now, look here, Barbara—" he began, dimly realizing that it was going to be hard, very hard, to bring her to reason.

"I am very sorry, Mr. Brewster, but you will have to excuse me. I am going out."

"I regret exceedingly that I should have disturbed you today, Miss Drew," he said swallowing his pride. "Perhaps I may have the pleasure of seeing you again."

As he was leaving the house, deep anger in his soul, he encountered the Colonel. There was something about Monty's greeting, cordial as it was, that gave the older man a hint as to the situation.

"Won't you stop for dinner, Monty?" he asked, in the hope that his suspicion was groundless.

"Thank you, Colonel, not tonight," and he was off before the Colonel could hold him.

Barbara was tearfully angry when her father came into the room, but as he began to remonstrate with her the tears disappeared and left her at white heat.

"Frankly, father, you don't understand matters," she said with slow emphasis; "I wish you to know now that if Montgomery Brewster calls again, I shall not see him."

"If that is your point of view, Barbara, I wish you to know mine." The Colonel rose and stood over her, everything forgotten but the rage that went so deep that it left the surface calm. Throwing aside his promise to Brewster, he told Barbara with dramatic simplicity the story of the rescue of the bank. "You see," he added, "if it had not been for that open-hearted boy we would now be ruined. Instead of giving cotillions, you might be giving music lessons. Montgomery Brewster will always be welcome in this house and you will see that my wishes are respected. Do you understand?"

"Perfectly," Barbara answered in a still voice. "As your friend I shall try to be civil to him."

The Colonel was not satisfied with so cold-blooded an acquiescence, but he wisely retired from the field. He left the girl silent and crushed, but with a gleam in her eyes that was not altogether to be concealed. The story had touched her more deeply than she would willingly confess. It was something to know that Monty Brewster could do a thing like that, and would do it for her. The exultant smile which it brought to her lips could only be made to disappear by reminding herself sharply of his recent arrogance. Her anger, she found, was a plant which needed careful cultivation.

It was in a somewhat chastened mood that she started a few days later for a dinner at the DeMille's. As she entered in her sweeping golden gown the sight of Monty Brewster at the other end of the room gave her a flutter at the heart. But it was an agitation that was very carefully concealed. Brewster was certainly unconscious of it. To him the position of guest was like a disguise and he was pleased at the prospect of letting himself go under the mask without responsibility. But it took on a different color when the butler handed him a card which signified that he was to take Miss Drew in to dinner. Hastily seeking out the hostess he endeavored to convey to her the impossibility of the situation.

"I hope you won't misunderstand me," he said. "But is it too late to change my place at the table?"

"It isn't conventional, I now, Monty. Society's chief aim is to separate engaged couples at dinner," said Mrs. Dan with a laugh. "It would be positively compromising if a man and his wife sat together."

Dinner was announced before Monty could utter another word, and as she led him over to Barbara she said, "Behold a generous hostess who gives up the best man in the crowd so that he and someone else may have a happy time. I leave it to you, Barbara, if that isn't the test of friendship."

For a moment the two riveted their eyes on the floor. Then the humor of the situation came to Monty.

"I did not know that we were supposed to do Gibson tableaux tonight," he said drily as he proffered his arm.

"I don't understand," and Barbara's curiosity overcome her determination not to speak.

"Don't you remember the picture of the man who was called upon to take his late fiancee out to dinner?"

The awful silence with which this remark was received put an end to further efforts at humor.

The dinner was probably the most painful experience in their lives. Barbara had come to it softened and ready to meet him half way. The right kind of humility in Monty would have found her plastic. But she had very definite and rigid ideas of his duty in the premises. And Monty was too simple minded to seem to suffer, and much too flippant to understand. It was plain to each that the other did not expect to talk, but they both realized that they owed a duty to appearances and to their hostess. Through two courses, at least, there was dead silence between them. It seemed as though every eye in the room were on them and every mind were speculating. At last, in sheer desperation, Barbara turned to him with the first smile he had seen on her face in days. There was no

COLLECTION OF TOTEM POLES.

The fantastic columns of wood here shown are totem poles, which are both barbarac and curious. The exaggerated representations of animals are colored with crude but brilliant paint. These poles are the Indians door plates, so to speak, and, though the Alaskan Indians, at whose home the photograph was taken, live in houses with window glass s, the totem pole is a thing that shows best in front of a tepee. Sitting Bull's totem pole was a buffalo bull seated upon its haunches, and as ancient names are common among red men, it is easy to see that a collection of totems would take on the character of a zoological collection. Of late, especially in Alaska, the figures of men have been introduced into the carvings, so that the

smile in her eyes, however, and Monty understood.

"We might at least give out the impression that we are friends," she said quietly.

"More easily said than done," he responded gloomily.

"They are all looking at us and wondering."

"I don't blame them."

"We owe something to Mrs. Dan, I think."

"I know."

Barbara uttered some inanity whenever she caught anyone looking in their direction, but Brewster seemed not to hear. At length he cut short some remark of hers about the weather.

"What nonsense this is, Barbara," he said. "With anyone else I would chuck the whole game, but with you it is different. I don't know what I have done, but I am sorry. I hope you'll forgive me."

"Your assurance is amusing, to say the least."

"But I am sure. I now this quarrel is something we'll laugh over. You keep forgetting that we are going to be married some day."

A new light came into Barbara's eyes. "You forget that my consent may be necessary," he said.

"You will be perfectly willing when the time comes. I am still in the fight and eventually you will come to my way of thinking."

"Oh! I see it now," said Barbara, and her blood was up. "You mean to force me to it. What you did for father—"

Brewster glowered at her, thinking that he had misunderstood. "What do you mean?" he said.

"He has told me all about that wretched bank business. But poor father thought you quite disinterested. He did not see the little game behind your melodrama. He would have torn up your check on the instant if he had suspected you were trying to buy his daughter."

"Does your father believe that?" asked Brewster.

"No, but I see it all now. His persistence and yours—you were not slow to grasp the opportunity he offered."

"Stop, Miss Drew," Monty commanded. His voice had changed and she had never before seen that look in his eyes. "You need have no fear that I will trouble you again."

(To Be Continued.)

Recent Literature.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York:

The Prodigal Son is the title of Hall Caine's latest story, the character of which is indicated by its title. The scenes are placed in Iceland and the book is an impressive tale to which the novelty of its environment lends additional interest.

Modern Industrialism is a work by Prof. Frank L. McVey, of the University of Minnesota, in which is given an outline of the industrial organization as seen in the history, industry and problems of England, the United States and Germany. The book contains much information concerning the industrial question, put in a condensed form.

From The Macmillan Co., New York:

In the book called Doctor Tom, a story of mountain life is told by John Williams Streeter, which is of absorbing interest. The story is made up of the experiences of a young doctor among the wild mountaineers and includes a vendetta as one of its thrilling incidents.

The Practice of Self-Culture is a volume by the Rev. Hugh Black, which contains much of suggestion for all those who are seeking to reach the high ideals of living. Its theme is the practical ways in which the self can be equipped for service.

Highways and Byways of the South is the latest addition to Clifton Johnson's series of books describing rural national life. The present volume covers all that portion of the south, east of the Mississippi valley. Beginning with a description of spring on the Florida coast, the book describes the agricultural districts of this region, which include many localities known the same. Photographs illustrate the account.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

The battle between Michigan and Ohio over the state boundary line, known as the Toledo war, is described in The Wolverine, a novel by Albert Lathrop Lawrence. The principal scenes are in Detroit, and a love story is interwoven with the stirring political events of the period when Michigan was about to emerge from a territory into a state.

Roma Beata. This is a book of letters from Rome and other parts of Italy, writen by Maud Howe, a daughter of Julia Ward Howe. The volume is a readable book of travel, which gives a pleasant picture of the varied life of Rome and of rural Italy.

From The F. A. Stokes Co., New York:

Under the title of Saints and Festivals of the Christian Church, H. Pomeroy Brewster has prepared a volume giving briefly and clearly the history of the origin, growth and in some cases the decadence of the varied feasts, fasts and festivals of the church. It is a work which contains much information concerning church ceremonies.

Mammy Mongst the Wild Nations of Europe is written by Ruthella Cory Bibbins, and relates the experiences of a colored auntie while touring in Europe.

The Captains and the Kings is a book of short biographies of eminent and famous people of the present and the comparatively near past. The sketches are written by Henry Haynie, and are illustrated with 32 portraits of celebrities.

There is a new Samantha Allen book, which tells what Josiah Allen's wife saw and experienced at the St. Louis exposition. The story is of the same humorous type as the other Samantha books, which have made fame for their author, Marietta Holley. The present story is illustrated and published in good style by The G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

The matrimonial market is the subject of Anthony Hope's new novel, Double Harness. The scenes of the story are in London among the upper class people, and matrimonial infelicity, its causes and its effects, are the topics of the tale. The moral of the story is, "Don't cherish your grievances." Published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The Son of Royal Langbrith is the new novel by William Dean Howells. The book is a clever character study, which shows how a timid woman permits herself to be dominated by those she loves. The novel is one of Mr Howells' best. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The Custodian is an entertaining story told by Archibald Eyre in which the plot turns upon circumstances that place the hero in charge of the beautiful daughter of a German prince, with the duty of preventing her marriage to an undesirable but apparently well-favored suitor. The book is illustrated and is published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Gabriel Praed's Castle. This is another story of the long-suffering rich but untrained American abroad. It is told by C. Alice Jones, who centers her plot around the rich American, Praed, and his beautiful daughter. It is a lively tale which comes to a pleasant ending. Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston.

The Girl and the Kaiser is Pauline Bradford Mackie's latest novel. It is a pretty story of an American girl in Germany and of her meeting with the kaiser. The kaiser attempts to arrange the American girl's love affairs, and meets with an independence somewhat astonishing to his royal highness. The tale is illustrated with several pictures in color and is published as a holiday giftbook by The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

The San Francisco grand jury has instructed its foreman to request the presiding judge of the superior court to instruct the district attorney to commence proceedings against the election commissioners from office for dereliction of duty.

Tacoma stevedores, who believe they made record time, loaded the ship Peru last week with 124,857 bushels of wheat in seventeen hours, an average of 7,344 bushels an hour.

The Portland Oregonian states that at Mountain Home, Idaho, a mob of masked men drove from the town and vicinity a negro family and a number of other negroes because the negroes insisted that their children attend school with the whites.

When a gasoline launch began to sink in the Russian river, Cal., on Oct. 13, and two men were in danger of drowning, Robert Jordan, a telephone lineman at work on the banks, swam out with a wire to the launch, and a companion hauled the endangered men to shore.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

It takes lots of vitality, nervous force and strength to win a race. Blood must be pure and good.

Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves. Thinness of the blood, or anemia, is common in men and young women, and all those who work indoors, who do not get enough good oxygen in their lungs, consequently have too many white blood corpuscles.

Keep the nerves nourished, the heart strong, the head cool, the stomach vigorous, the liver active with a tonic which has stood the test of time and has a wide reputation, such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Tonics consisting of large portions of alcohol, iron or cod liver oil, do not bring the desired changes in the blood, because they do not enter the system and are not absorbed into the blood, with the exception of the alcohol, which shrivels up the red blood corpuscles when it *does* come in contact with them. Therefore do not allow the dealer to insult your intelligence by telling you he has something better than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

The cost of mailing only. "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," 1008 large pages, is sent *free* on receipt of twenty-one one-cent stamps, for the paper-covered book, or thirty-one stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

For constipation, the true, scientific cure is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Mild, harmless, yet sure. No other pill can compare with them.

DREDGE USED TO MINE GOLD

Scoops Driven With Great Force Cut Out the Solid Rock.

A gigantic dredging machine is the latest device used in gold-mining. A great steel ladder extends in front of the vessels, like an inverted bowsprit. Up and down the ladder march in endless procession bucket-shaped plows, with mouths of forged manganese steel. The chain that carries them will support a weight of 500 tons. These keen-edged scoops will cut through solid rock. A marine engine drives them with irresistible force. They delve into the banks ahead of the ship, literally eating up the land.

Gorged with rock and sand, the buckets mount the ladder again and along a huge gantry are carried back to a rotary cylindrical screen, into which they discharge their contents at the rate of thirteen buckets a minute. Each one of these steel carriers contains five cubic feet of earth, so that an amount of material equal to the contents of three city dump carts is poured every minute of the day and night into the whirling cylinder.

Other machinery separates the gold automatically. The total expense in a day in the operation of one of the great gold-mining vessels is sometimes less than $50. The ships cost from $50,000 to $95,000, according to size. The first year's cruise will pay for the monster itself, will pay the cost of the land, even at $5,000 an acre, will meet all expenses, including repairs and depreciation of machinery, and still net the owner more than $100,000.

These are figures of actual operations, and regarding land carrying a low proportion of gold. It is little wonder that the men who own these mining fleets do not advertise. Many of them are reaping a profit of more than 600 per cent on their investment. The industry is, of course, legitimate in every sense, but it has all get-rick-quick schemes absolutely eclipsed.

One of the gold ships will devour an acre of earth every month. As there are now 100 vessels in the unique Pacific coast fleet, 100 agricultural acres are being permanently destroyed every thirty days. In the valleys thus far prospected and purchased by the operators there is an assurance of at least fifty years of mining activity, so that at the end of that period, even if no additional boats were launched in new sections, 60,000 fertile acres will have been deducted from the tillable acres of western America.

Of course, no amount of yellow metal can actually atone for the annihilation of the fairest valleys husbandry has made to bloom. As these ships tear up alluvial acres at a cost of 3 and 4 cents a ton and can work at a profit land that contains a very small proportion of yellow sands, it means that few valleys whose rivers rise in the mountains are safe from invasion.

And so the western states in America have reason to regard with grave seriousness the cruising of those semisubterranean squadrons, which can gather yellow particles so microscopic that the human eye can not detect them, and in reaping this precious harvest can so metamorphose fertile dominions into perpetual desolations.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

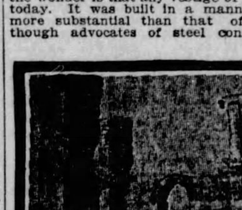
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PALACE OF A KING.

The palace of Alexander the Great was an imposing structure in its time, and the wonder is that any vestige of it stands today. It was built in a manner much more substantial than that of today, though advocates of steel construction



claim that the modern structure will defy time as long as any of those built by the ancients. Time alone will determine how much truth there is in this contention. On the Asiatic plain are the massive remnants of an ancient gateway fringed with weeds, and, vaguely knowing who he was, the natives tell that this is all left of the palace of Alexander.

LINCOLN AND ROOSEVELT.

Theodore Roosevelt is as striking an expression of American opportunity and inspiration as was Abraham Lincoln. Lowly birth and extreme poverty were as ineffectual against the rise of the one man to power and great usefulness as inherited wealth and high social connections were against the rise of the other. Character in its best estate told in both cases. The one man surmounted all the obstacles of his station and the other all the temptations of his. Hard work and lofty ideals explain the achievements of both.—Washington Star.

A lot of small pieces may be made into tucks to form the broad part of a sleeve.

Many a last year's hat is doing medish duty with very little alteration.

"MY GIRL."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The other night when I got home, My Girl met me at the door. You needn't think there is anything strange in that, for there isn't. She's always on the lookout for me at getting-home time, and as soon as I turn the corner of our street, I take off my hat and wave it. You see I know My Girl is peeking out from one of our windows, watching for me to come.

What I was going to say was, on this particular night, My Girl, after she had opened the door, didn't stay where she belonged as long as usual. The top of her head comes exactly to my top vest button and the button is getting a shiny place worn around it, for some reason or other. She stayed long enough to let me hear that little song without words which says, "I'm so glad you've come home; I love you, Teddy," and then she "drew away," as they say in the novels.

I knew she had something to tell or to show me, and I knew the part she expected me to play.

"What's doing?" said I, hanging my hat on our new hall rack that has just pegs enough for two, and a looking glass in it the size of a postage stamp. I stood off to get the effect of my own hat hanging in OUR front hall and said again, rather absent mindedly, I was so dazzled, "What's doing?"

"Come into the parlor," My Girl invited, exactly as if she had said, "Come to the throne."

I thought perhaps she'd bought a divan or a pianola. I never know when new things are going to appear in our house. My Girl's such a manager. She can stretch a dollar like rubber. I couldn't see anything different except a heap of autumn leaves on our parlor table that cost two ninety-eight, marked down from three dollars.

"You've been out among the falling leaves, I see," said I. "Hast wandered 'midst the tall timbers?"

"Teddy," answered My Girl, leaning against my shoulder—I put my arm where it longed to be—"I took such a lovely walk this afternoon and I found a woodsy place where beautiful leaves had fallen. Such a lovely place, Teddy, and so near home."

My Girl stopped and thought a moment and then said softly: "You can always find lovely places close to home, did you know it, Teddy?"

"Yes, My Girl," I told her. "I have known it since you showed me how."

"Oh, such a funny Teddy," My Girl whispered.

Some way our faces got mixed up together and we bumped noses. Both of us laughed and came to.

"Those leaves," announced My Girl in her ready money manner, returning to the original subject, "are to be the decorations for our Thanksgiving dinner party."

"Great heavens, Mrs. Vanderbilt!" I exclaimed, "has it come to this? Have we entered society? It is too much!"

"Oh, fudge and fury!" chirped My Girl. She's been reading Sentimental Mamie's Diary in the street car "ads." I know it.

"Yes'm," I answered meekly. "May I be among those present?"

"Listen, Teddy," My Girl went on, and I listed.

"We've such a lot to be thankful for—" "Girl o' mine," I interrupted, "my top vest button yearns for your presence. Come hence and come hither."

It was about a minute before My Girl got away from that vest button scene and she had the color of a red, red rose and she had her hair looked like she'd been out in the wind.

"Prexy? A whole lot.

"Yes, we have, Teddy," she repeated, as if nothing had happened. "We've so much to be thankful for I want to celebrate with a family party."

"We're lone orphans," I reminded her, firmly.

"I know it," she said, "but I've borrowed a mother."

"My Girl," said I, "you're a wonder!"

"And she's going to bring her son, so he'll be a borowed brother," she went on.

"In that case," I questioned meekly, "what relation are the borowed ones to me?"

My Girl crinkled up her funny little nose and bubbled over with the giggles.

"Teddy," she said, when her breath came back to business, "did any one ever tell you, you're a natural born joker?"

My Girl thinks I'm a comic actor.

"Come and help get supper," she directed, "and I'll tell you my plan."

The way I help My Girl get supper is to follow her from the stove to the table and back again to the pantry and all around the circle. Maybe she lets me cut the bread. Sometimes she gives me things to carry and sometimes she doesn't, but she has an idea I'm helping, and anyway, we get so busy talking that half the time something boils over and then we have doings.

This is the plan My Girl told me while she was getting supper with me camping on her trail. Somehow, she'd got acquainted with that little old woman we saw on election night pleading with her boy to go to the Salvation Army meeting and be good.

"Teddy," said My Girl, "she's kept him with her ever since and he's honestly trying to be better. He's all she has in the world and she's such a dear little mother. She's worked hard and managed to keep a roof over her head so her boy might have a home to come to whenever he would. He hasn't done anything awfully wicked. He got started wrong and has been knocking around in bad company till he got ashamed to go home. He's so young, Teddy, he can begin all over. He's so young."

I'm not much of a book reader, but somewhere, sometime, I read this and it flashed through my mind while My Girl was talking:

"I am not sure if I know the truth,
What his case or crime might be;
I only know that he pleaded youth—
A beautiful, golden plea."

I repeated it to My Girl. I knew she would understand, and she did.

"That's it," she said, nodding her head. "All he needs now is a little help along the way. If he thinks some one is interested, it'll mean so much. They are very poor, and have no real friends, and then, Teddy, a family party isn't anything unless there's a mother."

My Girl's right, she always is.

"That's a great scheme of yours to borrow a mother," I said, "and the young chap, it'll do him good to come here and see how it looks to be happy. Maybe he'll get busy thinking about a wife and home of his own, and it'll help keep him straight with something like that to work for. We'll have that Thanksgiving dinner, sure. It'll be the greatest ever."

My Girl's eyes were shining.

"There'll be flowers galore in my window garden and the leaves will make lovely table decorations," was all she said, but her face spoke every glad word in the dictionary.

That evening we stayed at home and had a grate fire in the parlor. My Girl and I sat in front of it side by side like old married folks. I put my arm where it belonged and My Girl snuggled her head up against my shoulder—and, Oh, well, we forgot there was such a thing in the world as trouble. Sometimes we talked and sometimes we were still and looked in the fire, seeing pictures. Sometimes My Girl crooned little snatches of song, and happiness sung in her voice and shone from her eyes and the theme of her song was joy.

Was I happy, too? Well some!

Pretty soon My Girl acted as if she had something worrying her mind. I knew she'd tell when she got ready. She began to get ready by counting the buttons on my coat and vest with her fingers.

"Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief. Rich man——" she said, in a dream. It was coming.

"Teddy," she burst out at last, "do you think we can afford a turkey or had we better get a goose for Thanksgiving?"

I had to laugh. That's My Girl all over; jumping from romance to geese. I like her sudden unexpectedness.

Perhaps if you watch the papers you'll see this in the society columns:

"One of the charming events of Thanksgiving was a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John Ewing. The table was beautifully decorated with autumn flowers and leaves, making a rare picture of autumnal loveliness. The guests who gathered around the festal board were:

Wait. I'll tell you about it later.

A WOODSY PLACE WHERE BEAUTIFUL LEAVES HAD FALLEN.

FAME BY THE CENTIMETRE

A correspondent of the Academy and Literature enters a rather too hot-headed protest against the "literary series." Goaded by the announcement that new volumes on Thomson, Fitzgerald and Sir Thomas Browne are to be added to the "English Men of Letters" series, he writes:

"As to Thomson, no one can doubt that all, and more than all, that may be said for him has been said in Johnson's 'Life.' Fitzgerald has filled a few pages with a very remarkable paraphrase, or summary, or essence of a Persian poet. Sir Thomas Browne has written one of those books whose name everyone knows, and whose contents scarcely anyone studies. Yet these three writers are to have exactly the same amount of space assigned to them as Milton, Burke or Swift. One of two things is obvious—either the pages devoted to some of the greatest Englishmen must be ludicrously inadequate, or those which are devoted to some of the least of Englishmen must be absurdly superfluous. And to what purpose? Simply to insure a uniformity of size, appearance and price, which no true student of literature values at a brass farthing."

In these and his subsequent remarks "A Student of Literature" surely mistakes the functions of a publisher. A publisher is not a critic in action. While he must not do things that are critically stupid, he is no way bound to weigh literary reputations in an apothecary's scale and regulate his business by the results. Sir Thomas Browne, Fitzgerald (the letter-writer no less than the translator), and even Thomson, have all their enthusiasts, who require in a monograph all that may be usefully stated and explained about these authors. The spectacle of a publisher trying to determine the thicknesses suitable to books on standard authors of varying reputation would be neither interesting nor particularly edifying. Fame by the centimetre would hardly remain the last infirmity of noble minds. When our protestor goes on to clamor for the withdrawal of Anthony Trollope's volume on Thackeray in the same series "at whatever cost," and the substitution of a volume "written, say, by Mr. Andrew Lang," he is again over the line. Trollope's book is generally admitted to be rather poor, but publishers must really be allowed their disappointments like the rest of us.—London Globe.

FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER.

I found a four-leaved clover upon the
queen's highway,
I found a four-leaved clover and blest the
lucky day,
Gold should be mine and fame be mine,
and pleasure mine should be;
I should be as Silo to Fortune as the leaf
is to the tree.

I found a four-leaved clover, and put it
in my breast,
At market both for eggs and cream my
penny fee was best.
My ass was quickest to the town and
quickest home again;
And I was warm and sheltered when others faced the rain.

My butter comes with scarce a touch, my
cream is never sour,
If weed or worm in my garden it changes
to a flower;
The moth eats holes in other shawls, but
ne'er in one of mine,
The cider in my tankard warms through
my heart like wine.

But though I've met with Pleasure and
held by Fortune's hand,
I go about as lonely as a stranger in the
land.
Who finds the four-leaved clover shall
lead a lucky life,
But she shall die unwedded or live a
childless wife.

—Nora Chesson in Black and White.

Cancer of the Breast—How Mrs. Elizabeth Worley's Life Was Saved.

Warnock, O., April 28, 1904.

DR. D. M. BYE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR DOCTORS—I will write you again to let you know how I am. I am well and doing my own work. There is no sign of the cancer coming back. You have cured me of a cancer that four other cancer doctors told me I never could be cured of. May God bless you in your good work. If I never meet you again in this earth I hope to meet you in Heaven.

Respectfully,
ELIZABETH WORLEY.

All forms of cancer or tumor, internal or external, cured by soothing, balmy oil, and without pain or disfigurement. No experiment, but successfully used ten years. Write to the home office of the originator for free book.—DR. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 505 C, Indianapolis, Ind.

Their Papa's Joke.

That wit and humor are not confined to any one profession is shown in the following incident, related by a friend, the hero of which is a popular clergyman, a widower with two grown-up daughters. The minister, who is something of a wag, during his recent vacation sent the following telegram to his daughters: "Have married a widow with six children. Will be home tomorrow."

The next day he arrived alone and found his daughters in tears. "W-where is the w-widow?" they sobbed in unison.

"Oh," he replied, a merry twinkle in his eye, "I married her to another man."—Albany Journal.

SKILL WITH NEEDLE OFTEN GREAT BOON

How Two Girls Stumbled Upon Fortune by Their Work.

About ten years ago a young girl, poor and eager to make money, was told by her doctor that she had an aggravated form of spine trouble, and would have to spend years, perhaps all of her life, lying down. That was her only chance (and that a slim one!) for recovery; in fact, even for relief from the pain she was suffering.

She had just planned to take up some work that would put her in a position to support herself and help with the home troubles, says the Philadelphia North American. She lost her courage for awhile, so desperately, in the face of all that her utter helplessness entailed, that she could take no interest in anything. After a month of depression she took up fancy work to take her mind off her troubles. Then she got interested in doing it better and better—wanted her work to be better than anybody else's. Nothing was too much trouble. If a stitch got in the wrong place, she ripped perhaps a hundred to get it out, and patiently did the work over. Sometimes, it was hard to get enough money for materials, she used so much and worked so rapidly.

Then, quite unexpectedly, a friend bought a piece of embroidery from her. She was encouraged, and soon got to sending her work into competitions—to stores, selling an occasional piece, and getting just enough out of her work to pay for her materials and the cost of sending the finished work away.

Then lace work came out, and she fell in love with it at first sight. She soon exhausted all the patterns, and began designing her own. Several people asked for the pattern, or bought the lace, which cheered her on so that she wrote a little article about how the stitches should be made, sent it to a magazine, and sent the designs of her prettiest pieces along as illustrations. The article was accepted. Fired by it, attracted by the beauty and unusual style of the patterns, women from all over the country wrote to her, asking her to sell the patterns.

Within a few months she had sold several hundred patterns, had worked several pieces "to order," had orders for more lace and for designing. Then she grew ambitious, looked around for all sorts of unusual things to work out, and proved so skillful in carrying out the ideas that she was asked to do lace to match a collar that some one had, or to make a collar to fit an odd shape. Today she has more work than she can do, and, as she only turns the work she can't do herself over to girls whose work she thoroughly believes in, her recommendations carry weight. Now, she can walk and go out, but has to lie down still a great part of each day. But she is a happy, independent woman, full of the joy of successful work.

Another girl stumbled upon her chance. She had a clever way of making stocks, so clever that the one she wore attracted the attention of the girl who was waiting on her as she shopped. She had such a pleasant expression that the saleswoman finally asked if she'd mind telling where she had bought her stock; called the attention of the "buyer" to it, who asked her if she knew some one who would take orders for them.

She said she'd do them herself, started to work, and made over $600 in a few months, and a ready market for anything good that she could make—for almost every store in her town was supplied by her. That was an unusual chance, but those chances do come sometimes if you're ready.

And, after all, that's the great secret—to be ready for your chance when it comes.

ANTISEPTIC LOVEMAKING.

In one of the most progressive towns in England there is being waged a war against kissing. Not promiscuous kissing, but the outward and visible sign of the inward and invisible emotion between friends. The board of health is not able to obtain any legislation in the matter, so the members have contented themselves with sending out circulars which warn people against the practice and urge them "to desist as much as possible from kissing, as the touching of lips is likely to convey contagion." That deadly disease is often propagated in this way is a fact of which there can be no doubt. Many a mother has, like the beloved Princess Alice, caught the infection of diphtheria from the lips of her child. And so hostile is the spread of tuberculosis by kissing is today widespread and has done much to make people think. The Japanese, who are a hygienic people, never kiss. In the face of all this feeling against the caress it is not strange that these lovers of sanitation should be trying to do away with "kissing the book" in the law courts when taking an oath.

SOME FACTS ABOUT MUSSEL

Though the female mussel produces two or three million young each year, the greater part of these perish for want of a suitable object to which they may attach themselves; but the importance of the humble mussel is so fully realized nowadays that the authorities are doing much to remedy this state of affairs. Of the 50,000 fishermen in Scotland nearly all use mussels as their bait during some part of the year, and if all the fishing lines used in Scotland in one year were tied together they would nearly encircle the world twice. Probably 47,000,000 have to be baited each with two mussels every time the line is shot. This gives a rough idea of the magnitude of the demand for bait. Mussels are used because squid, which make a much better bait, is so costly. A fishing firm last winter paid more than a thousand dollars for squid bait for a single boat's lines for the three months from October to December, and others were fifty or sixty such boats fishing in the same waters.

Stopping Him.

Paddock—I was at the races this afternoon.

Braddock—How much would you have won had you backed your own opinions and not listened to the advice of others?—Brooklyn Life.

I Offer the Utmost--- A Dollar's Worth Free

You deposit nothing. You risk nothing. You promise nothing. There is nothing to pay either now or later. I want everyone, everywhere, who has not used my remedy to make this test.

For mine is no ordinary remedy. It represents thirty years of experiment—thirty years at bedsides—in laboratories—at hospitals. Thirty years of the richest experience a physician can have. I tell below wherein Dr. Shoop's Restorative differs, radically, from other medicines.

My offer is as broad as humanity itself. For sickness knows no distinction in its ravages. And the restless patient on a downy couch is no more welcome than the wasting sufferer who frets through the lagging hours in a dismal hovel.

I want no reference—no security. The poor have the same opportunity as the rich. To one and all I say "Merely write and ask." Simply say that you have never tried my remedy—for I must limit my offer to strangers—those who have used Dr. Shoop's Restorative need no additional evidence of its worth. I will send you an order on your druggist. He will give you free, the full dollar package.

Inside Nerves!

Sickness loses half its terrors when we strip medicine of its MYSTERY. For most all forms of sickness start in the same way. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion, control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Simply Write Me.

I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely.

The offer is open to everyone everywhere, who has not tried my remedy.

But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. I am risking my business—my life work—my reputation. I am depending on your own honest opinion after your own test in your own home. I cannot profit unless my medicine succeeds. Could I afford this if I were not sure? Write for the order today. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 7528, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.	Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for Men. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured with one or two bottles. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some one please tell me through The Farmstead columns how to keep seed sweet potatoes through winter, and when and how to plant, to obtain plants for next year?—S. Nida, Mo.

Will some one inform me if there is much poultry raised in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and does it command a good price on the market?—A., Nokomis, Ill.

Are sour apples good feed for milch cows? How much would you give at a feed? Will some one please answer at once?—P., Sandy Lake, Pa.

I have a horse that I cannot get fat. She eats hearty, but will not fatten at all. Will some one please tell me what to do for her?—M., Mine La Motte, Mo.

Will some reader tell me how to get rid of cockroaches? I have been troubled with them for a year. They seem to harbor in the chimney and hearth.—H., Benton, Ky.

Will some reader tell me briefly all about bean culture for the market? That is, what variety to raise by wholesale for the winter market; how to fertilize, to culture and to harvest them?—B., Kansas City, Kan.

How can I balance a ration whose basis is corn, for work horses, colts and young cattle? The price of oats is such that I wish to sell my crop and feed corn instead, but while I know that corn needs other food to make a proper ration, I do not know what to feed with it, nor how to proportion the ration.—B., Minneapolis, Minn.

Who can tell me the best way to get rid of common fleas about my barn and house?—G., Martinsville, Mo.

Who among The Blade farmers has raised durum, or macaroni wheats, and with what success? I am in the semi-arid region, which I am told is the best for this variety of wheat—M., Nebraska.

Can any one tell me whether the rings on a cow's horns signify anything? Our neighbor says they indicate the age of the animal. If so, how? Another says they indicate the number of calves she has dropped. Is either right?—A., Ceylon, Minn.

I have been told that persons who raise ducks in large numbers feed them largely on turnips. Will some duck raiser kindly tell us about it?—H., Ashtabula, O.

What can be done to render frozen eggs marketable in the winter, when they freeze by accident? Is there any method? —G., Lansing, Mich.

This year the corn ripened very unevenly. I have to buy a great deal of corn for stock feeding. What is the shrinkage in the soft corn, and what proportion of the price of natural corn should I pay to get the full value of my money? —E., St. Paul, Minn.

Mites in Chicken Roosts.

Editor Farmstead:—M., of McKee, Ga., asks in The Blade of Sept. 1, what will destroy mites in a hen roost. I also had millions of mites or lice in my hen roost, but by frequent thorough spraying of nests, perches and roosts in general with kerosene, I have destroyed them so that I seldom see one.—K., Bath, N. Y.

Overheated Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—For an overheated horse, feed ground feed of some kind, dry; let the horse have willow bark or some other bitter kind—cottonwood, for example.—R., Claremont, Va.

Dehorning Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—If cattle are dehorned, the bleeding usually is a small affair, and will soon cease; but if the artery severed is imbedded in the bony substance, it cannot close, but must be plugged. When I was dehorning cattle, if I had such a case, I simply cut a little plug of pine and drove it in, leaving it there.—S., Carlsbad, Cal.

Destroying Weed Seeds.

Editor Farmstead:—The best way to keep land from being seeded by weeds is to destroy the latter's seeds and all, by fire. Just as soon as the frost kills the grass and weeds and they become dry, burn the ground over that is occupied by them. By this method the ground will be made clean and many seeds will be destroyed. The strawberry bed is improved by being burned over after the ground freezes.—G., Richmond, Ind.

Sweet Potato Vines for Forage.

Editor Farmstead:—I see that somebody in the Farmstead has got next to the fact that sweet potato vines are good forage. They should be carefully gathered as food for cattle. Analysis has shown that the composition of them in some regions is exactly identical with cow pea vines, and the feeding value of these is well established.—K., Tulpehocken, Pa.

To Cure Scratches.

Editor Farmstead:—I see many answers to an inquiry regarding scratches on horses, but no one gives my remedy. If from the irritation caused by the accumulation of manure, as is apt to be the case, do not wash the raw surface at all, but apply pure elder vinegar. The best way I found was to use a syringe. One application is usually sufficient.—S., Carlsbad, Cal.

A Humanitarian Protest.

Editor Farmstead: Permit me to say a few words in defense of the dumb brutes. As one typical case, seven cures under the head of the Farmstead, it makes the blood run cold to se how some people treat diseases of animals.

L., of Marquett, Wyo., say that he seen horses cured of heaves by feeding the dirt that collects in a curry comb. I wish that Mr. L. would explain where he gets the medicinal value from the manure and secretions of the body, the refuse of the blood, the very thing that the blood threw off through the pores of the skin, is fed to the animal and put into circulation again, only to be thrown out once more.

There is just as much sense in feeding a human being the scouring of his own body for the asthma—for heaves in the horse is very similar to asthma in man.

One of the most common causes of heaves is over-exertion and indigestion, or dyspepsia, if you please to call it so. This is brought on by working the horse hard on a full stomach, or letting him drink much water after feeding and putting him to much hard work. This causes the air cells of the lungs to be ruptured and this gives rise to short breathing.

Question—How much dirt and manure will a horse have to eat to cure ruptured air cells of the lungs?

See how different Mr. C., of Springfield, Ill., treats his horse for heaves. He gives sulphur to purify the blood, a little tar to relieve the distressed feeling; then he says give good feed (not manure) that will stop indigestion. Dirt and dust from the hay stops the flow of all the digestive ferments. A little more good judgment in what we need in feeding stock. Some time ago I noticed parties asked what to do for hollow horn in cattle Some said cut open their tails, rub in salt and pepper and a dozen other remedies equally as foolish. When ever cattle are troubled with that disease, feed them well, give them good shelter and you have the medicine that just fits the case.—S., Kanawha, Iowa.

The editor of the Farmstead thanks the above correspondent for his letter, and will be most happy to have him come again. Intelligent treatment is what is needed, and the Farmstead is open always to such letters as the above.

Scours and Overheat.

Editor Farmstead: The best I can do to reply to a recent query from South Bend, Ind., as to scours and overheat in horses, is to copy out of an agricultural journal the following, which I know, from experience, to be good:

Sulphate of iron (copperas), 1 teaspoonful; alum, 1 teaspoonful; common salt, 1 teaspoonful. Give as one dose in a bran mash and repeat the dose every third day. If the trouble is due to worms, give a drench of 2 ounces of turpentine, well shaken up, in a pint of linseed oil; repeat the dose in ten days if necessary. If she has eaten poison, give sulphur or hyposulphate of soda or sweet spirits of niter in the drinking water.

Care of Asparagus.

Editor Farmstead: Replying to an inquiry in The Blade of Nov. 3, let me say that in the fall the tops of asparagus should be cut and the bed rid of grass and weeds. The asparagus patch should not be allowed to reseed the bed, as they will simply cause superfluous plants, making the product small and weak. A liberal covering of coarse manure should be applied, serving the double purpose of enriching the soil and keeping out the frost. If sufficient loose trash is spread on—it must be loose to prevent heating and smothering—to prevent the frost from reaching the crowns, the result will be good, as the plant is one of the earliest to start in the spring, and prepares for this during the winter, if the soil conditions are favorable. In the early springtime the coarse manure should be raked off and the fine soil worked into the ground. An application of coarse salt is very beneficial. The island truckers cover their beds completely with cheap kale. Kainite, which contains a large proportion of salt, is also a fertilizer for this crop.—G., Lancaster, O.

Leaf Tobacco.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of November 10 is a query from a friend in Morrow, O., as to farmers selling the leaf tobacco raised by them. As I raise it, I am in a position to state that all restrictions whatever upon the farmer and grower in regard to the sale of leaf tobacco of his own production in its natural condition were removed by the act of August 28, 1894.

While the farmer is not restricted as to the sale of his leaf in its natural condition, the manufacturer of it renders it liable to the tax. All tobacco is held to be manufactured that is in any manner changed after being dried and cured upon the farm where it is produced (except resweated), such as being sweetened, doubled, rolled, plaited, twisted by hand, or otherwise reduced to condition to be consumed, even if prepared by a process, however simple, without the aid of any machine or instrument, and the same will be subject to the tax of 6c. per pound, and the owner will be required to qualify as a manufacturer of tobacco.

Farmers and growers are not required to keep books showing their sales of leaf tobacco in its natural condition. The law contemplates that the farmer or planter may himself sell leaf tobacco of his own growth and raising without any restrictions. He can sell it loose in the hand in any quantity and

Question Bureau

...LES.—1.—Your real name and post-address must be on the sheet with question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, not different subjects. 3.—The editor of Bureau is not allowed to give the ...ess of any person or firm, nor about ...liability of any person or firm, nor ...s you can buy anything or sell anything in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline ...swer any question not of general interest, and will not answer any questions ...rning prices of old coins, stamps, ...f.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a ...tion is of general interest to our ...ers, we will reply in print, but never ...ail.

English Language.

...ferring to your article in the issue of ...th inst., I think you are in error ...regard to the English language in ...far centuries of the future. The ...literature has come to us in a few ...orations and imperfect histories ...time when the language had no ...dard authorities such as our modern ...naries. The poems of Chaucer were ...ced when the language had no lit...standing. It was only in the six...century that literary men thought ...rth while to complete a lexicon of ...language. The translation of the Bi...and the works of Shakespeare gave ...language a standing in literature that ...it necessary to have the meaning of ...words accurately defined. Hence the ...naries of Johnson and others were ...ced. Our own lexicographers, Web...and Worcester, have given the lan...a stability that, however it may ...absurd additions from other tongues, ...language of today will continue to be ...classical language of all English-...king people. At the rate it is spread-...it will probably be the universal lan...e 100 years from now.—S. H. M., ...n. S. D.

...e changes in language do not relate ...rely to spelling, which, from your let...seems to you the important thing. ...naries have a powerful influence in ...taining a stable orthography, but ...can not prevent the slow changes in ...ding, and still less the changes ...pronunciation and the rhetorical and ...matical structure of the language. ...example, the subjunctive mode is go...out of use, the indicative taking its ...e. This is a sad loss to those who ...rstand the value of this particular ...matical form—which most persons ...ot. Language is not stable, and can ...be made so. We think the statements ...e in the answer which you criticise ...correct; but we have not space to ...te in theoretical discussion.

...e of Gold.

...hat is 25.8 grains of gold bullion 24 ...s fine worth? Is the per cent of al...e coins of different nations the same? ...D. S., Cattaraugus, N. Y.

...olutely pure gold—that is, 24 car...fine—is not known in commerce. ...gold bullion, as it comes from the ...s, has more or less impurities. When ...gold is put upon the market, the ...thing is to send it to an United ...s assay office, in which its purity is ...rtained, and it is made to conform to ...ndard" gold—that is, nine-tenths pure ...and one-tenth silver and copper. The ...er is generally found in the gold itself. ...copper is added to make it conform ...standard. The United States law is ...the dollar shall be of the value of ...grains of this standard gold. Differ...nations use different proportions of ...

Cortelyou's Name.

...eople throughout the country pro...nce "Cortelyou" differently. Please ...the correct pronunciation of his ...e through the columns of your pa...—E. D. H., East Laport, N. Y.

...he name of Mr. Cortelyou is pro...nced exactly as it is spelled. But ...re are various fantastic pronuncia...s all false. The name is Kor-tell-...accented on the first syllable. ...t is, the first syllable rhymes with ...

Ethics of Jesus.

...hat belief does the modern Chris...hold concerning the saving power ...Christ Jesus? It is not true that He ...only a teacher of truths and prin...s governing human conduct, and ...ing more?—A Subscriber, Grove ...O.

...he modern Christian, who is fully ...rmed, not only of the latest ob...ations of scientific investigation, ...who is abreast of the latest results ...the critical study of the life of Jesus, ...clined to believe that the world is ...benefit from his life by following his ...doubted teachings, as set forth in ...Mark's gospel and in the other gos...which give what are believed to ...the words of Jesus.

...o answer your question broadly, the ...mendous and irresistible tendency ...modern Christianity is to depend ...on the ethical rather than upon the ...rnal side; to believe that the fu...e of man depends not so much upon ...at he claims to believe, as upon his ...s and his treatment of his fellow-...

...otation Marks.

...lease give the latest rules for the use ...quotation marks. Should quotation ...ks be used where a quotation is not ...d verbatim?—E. T., Bowdon, Ga.

...here is nothing new in the use of quo...on marks. A direct quotation goes in ...he quotation marks—that is, the ...tation within a quotation goes in sin...marks—' If a quotation is not ...en verbatim it should not be in quota...marks. They should only be used ...re the actual words are used. But ...re a person is not quoted verbatim ...context should show that his ideas ...repeated, not his actual words.

...lish and English.

...s there any difference between the ...lish and the British government? ...d is, do they both cover the same ...nd? If so, why do they use both ...s in the daily news of the day?—C. ...B., South Bend, Ind.

...he terms "British" and "English" are ...interchangeably. There is no sepa...e English government—that is, a gov...ment of England, as distinguished ...m other parts of the British empire, ...land, Scotland, Wales and Ireland are ...parts of the "United Kingdom of ...t Britain and Ireland." The parlia...t which meets in London legislates ...the entire United Kingdom, as well as ...all imperial matters relating to ...ish colonies throughout the world.

...e Planet Venus.

...wish to ask for information about ...e planet Venus. Does it revolve ...und the sun or does it not? A friend ...mine claims it moves back and forth ...a line. While I have never studied ...nomy, I am under the impression ...t Venus revolves around the sun in ...same manner as the earth.—Sub...ber, Nebraska.

...ll the planets move around the sun ...slightly elliptical orbits. Your friend ...one of the numerous people who will ...spend $1.25 for a primary text-book ...astronomy, and read the fundamental ...ths of that science, and their very sim...demonstrations. For many centuries ...kind was led astray by the fact, now ...understood, that the apparent move...ts of the planets in the sky are il...ory. Of course Venus appears, to the ...to move back and forth in the sky, ...ribing a sort of double loop; but that ...cause she is between us and the sun, ...her movements cannot be checked off ...comparison with other planets whose ...es are stationary. Ask a 14-year-old ...school pupil to loan you her or his ...nomy for two or three days, and ...d up on the subject.

...linite.

...the mineral catlinite the same as the ...pipestone of the Indians? To what ...logical period does the pipestone be...g, and what is its chemical composi...? Is it a metamorphic rock? In what ...le is it found, and are the quarries ...ensive? I am told that the Indians ...sell the stone to the whites, but that ...do not allow white men to go there. ...this true?—F. S. G., Arkport, N. Y.

...atlinite, or pipestone, is a hard, or ...urated, red clay, found in a seam ...ut a foot thick, which is found only ...the Pipestone Indian reservation in ...nnesota. It is dark red in color, and ...hardens slowly on exposure to the air. ...clay was used by the Indians for ...king pipe bowls and various orna...nts. It is found intercalated between ...s of sandstone. We have no definite ...rmation other than this as to its place ...the geologic series, nor as to its chemical composition, and will be glad if some scientific reader will inform us. It is not quarried, for it is of no industrial value, save for such uses as the Indians put it to, although the deposit is abundant, in the sense of extending over a large area. The story about the Indians keeping the location secret is a fine example of how legends arise among the uneducated.

Hunter--Trader --Trapper

Illustrated 80 page monthly journal about game, steel traps, deadfalls, trapping secrets, raw furs, etc. Subscription $1.00, sample copy 10 cts. A 32 page announcement book for 1904-5 free.

A. R. HARDING, Ed., Box 40 Galipolis, Ohio.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Potts tell their stories for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. **I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.**—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers' Club."

Suffering women should not fail to profit by Mrs. Brown's experiences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure other women who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration. Read the story of Mrs. Potts to all mothers:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarriages, and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well.

"Within a year after I became the mother of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it.—Sincerely yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female troubles—curing them inexpensively and absolutely. Remember this when you go to your druggist. Insist upon getting

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Christian Era.

Please tell your readers why and when we began reckoning time from Christ's birth. Is not his birth and life a historical fact, or is all Christiandom subscribing to a mere legend in dating our documents A. D.?—K. M. B., New Castle, Col.

No one knows the exact year of Christ's birth; and still less does any one know th day on which that event occurred. His disciples and those who believed in his while he was yet alive, were far more interested in his doctrines than in the time of his advent on earth. Nor, after his death, did the early Christians seem to attach any importance to the matter. It was not until more than 300 years after his birth that December 25 was fixed upon, and it is not admitted by all historians tha. he was born on that date. This, however, does not really matter. We look upon Christmas as a day whereon the Christian world celebrates his birth, rather than the exact anniversary of that event.

About the middle of the sixth century after Christ Dionysius Exiguus (Dionysius the Little), a Roman monk brought forward the idea of dating events from the birth of Christ. After laborious study of all the facts at his command, he determined that Jesus was born in the fourth month of the 194th olympiad, according to the method then used by the Greek people; or in the 753d year from the founding of Rome, to use the then accepted method of dating used in the Roman empire. It is now agreed that his calculations were wrong, and that the birth of Christ took place about four years earlier. This is of no importance, however; it would involve too much trouble to try to change the numbering of the years, and instead of 1904 say 1908. The main thing is to have a fixed point from which to reckon. As we said a week or so ago, there is no reasonable doubt of the existence of Jesus; but nobody can say accurately in what year and on what day of the year his birth occurred.

Children Born Abroad.

If a father and mother be on a visit to a foreign country and a son should be born to them while on such visit and they return to America in the course of a few months, the son remaining in America until he becomes 21 years of age, how does he become a citizen of the state in which he has been until he became of age? and how does he become a citizen of the United States?

In order that you may understand what I want to know, I state that G. B. McClellan, mayor of New York, was born in Germany while his father and mother were on a visit to that country in 1865. They returned to the United States in a few months after, and the child remained in the United States until he was 21 years of age. How did he become a citizen of the United States? It appears under the constitution that he would be required to take out naturalization papers or under the circumstances would his birth make any difference?—L. B. L., Smithfield, Pa.

It has always been held that citizens who were abroad in an official capacity—such as ministers, consuls, etc.—at the time of the birth of children, were there in the discharge of their official duty, and their children, though born abroad, are citizens. But in the case of a citizen who is traveling abroad for health or pleasure or for study, and who has a child born to him, so far as The Blade knows, there has never been any legal decision. It has been assumed that the same rule governs as is quoted above. And this is obviously the common sense view. Take the instance you mention. General McClellan and his wife were both citizens of the United States. They were traveling abroad in their private capacity. The general was not at the time an officer of the United States. The son was born in Dresden, Germany, in 1865. Obviously he was not a subject of the king of Saxony. If not a subject of the king of Saxony, what is he? And, where lay his citizenship? In all reason, it lay in the United States. Mayor McClellan never was naturalized, but he has been a voter in the United States ever since he arrived of age, and he is now mayor of the largest city in America. The question of his American citizenship has never been raised—and you may be very sure it never will be. If he is not an American citizen by birth, what is he?

There is another question regarding McClellan. Is he eligible to the presidency? The constitution requires the President to be "a natural-born citizen." The term "natural-born" has never had judicial interpretation. It is uncertain whether McClellan is "a natural-born citizen" or not. Presumably he is.

The Ferris Wheel.

Please give the diameter and also facts about the construction of the famous Ferris wheel. Was it at Chicago or Buffalo?—A. P. H., Goffs, W. Va.

The Ferris wheel is at the St. Louis Exposition, where it is called the Observation wheel. It has a diameter of 250 feet; carries 36 cars, each of which will carry 60 passengers. It was built for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. After the close of that, it was removed to the northern part of Chicago, near Lincoln park, where it remained until this year. It contains 4,200 tons of material, the main shaft weighing 70 tons, and required 178 freight cars to move it. It was not at the Buffalo Pan-American exposition.

A Notable Passage.

I am very much interested in your Question Bureau, reading it with a great deal of interest. Will you please give me your version of the passage, Isaiah vii, 14: "Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel. * * But, before the child shall know to refuse the evil and choose the good, the land thou abhorrest shall be forsaken of both her kings." This is over 600 years before Christ. Can this be construed as a prophecy of his coming?—R. M., Port Washington, Fla.

The editor of the Bureau has no "version" of these passages. If one takes the plain statements made in Isaiah, the circumstances are these: Ahaz, king of Judah, is terror-stricken at the threatened invasion by the combined armies of the kings of Syria and Israel. The prophet, at the command of the Lord, is earnestly attempting to allay the king's terror. He says: "Take heed, and be quiet; fear not, neither let your heart be faint * * Thus saith the Lord God. It shall not stand, neither shall it come to pass." But as this did not remove the king's fear. "The Lord spoke again unto Ahaz, saying, "Ask thee a sign of the Lord thy God; ask it either in the depth, or in the height above." It was then that the prophet uttered the words you quote in your question. In them it is clearly stated that before the child, whose birth was foretold, "shall know to refuse the evil, and choose the good"—which could at most be but a few years—"the land thou abhorrest shall be forsaken." The event foretold must have happened within a very few years, as you will see. We are aware that this is given a different application in Matthew i, 22, 23; but it is difficult to reconcile this application with the plain narrative of Isaiah.

Numbering the People.

According to the Scriptures recorded in 1st Chronicles xxi, is it right to take the census of, or number the people of the United States? Since the census of 1900 there seems to have been more lives destroyed by famine, fire, floods, railroad wrecks, murders, volcanoes, wars and in various other ways, than in any other four years of history except the civil war. —R. D. H., Boneville, Miss.

What wrong is there in ascertaining the number of people in a nation? If it were wrong, however, why should God punish people who had nothing to do with the enactment of the law authorizing the taking of a census every tenth year? The constitution provides that this shall be done, but congress has, each time, to pass an enabling act, and appropriate the money to pay the expense of enumeration. Would it not comport more with our ideas of Divine justice that the members of congress who voted for that bill should have been the victims of God's wrath than a number of innocent people?

The story in Chronicles to which you refer is told in 2d Samuel, xxiv. It states that the anger of Jehovah was kindled against Israel, but no reason is given. It is simply stated that he moved David to number Israel and Judah. If it was wrong to number the people, then God himself was the author of that wrong. When the numbering was complete, we are told that David's heart smote him, and he told the Lord that he had "sinned greatly." Then the Lord, through Gad, David's seer, gave the king the choice of seven years of famine, of three months' flight before his foes, or three days of pestilence. David chose the latter, and 70,000 men died—who, according to David's own statement, were entirly innocent. It is difficult to reconcile this with God's justice and love for his children. It is easier to suppose that a distorted or legendary account of the event was penned by the writers of Chronicles and Samuel.

Southern Representation.

In regard to enforcing the fourteenth amendment in the south, would it not be better to pass an amendment to the constitution so we could vote direct for President? This would break up the solid south at once, I think.—E. S., Little Valley, N. Y.

How on earth could a popular vote for President change the unfairness of having the ballot denied to the male voters of color, over 21 years of age, belonging to 7,471,333 negro population in the twelve states left of the solid south? That negro population represents 38 representatives in congress. If the voters who represent these more than seven million negroes are denied the ballot, in the name of justice and fair play why should the whites of those states be allowed to elect 38 representatives in congress?

Another thing: It requires the consent of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states to adopt an amendment to the constitution. There are 45 states. It would require the votes of 34 state legislatures. If the legislatures of the twelve states referred to voted against it, it would be defeated. And they would vote that way. Be practical rather than theoretical.

John Wesley Wrote It.

Who is the author, or what is the origin of the expression, "Cleanliness is next to godliness?"—W. L. B., Springboro, Pa.

Rev. John Wesley, the founder of the Methodism, was the author of the saying. He was born in 1703, died in 1791. In his sermon, on "Dress," which is numbered 92, in his published works, in which he distinguished between mere display and neatness and cleanliness, he said, referring to the duty of being absolutely clean in person: "Cleanliness is inded next to godliness." Go to the nearest Methodist minister of education and ask him to let you read the sermon.

Bond Issues.

A. J. F., Cutler, O.: After the civil war there were a number of issues of bonds at lower rates of interest, to take up maturing bonds, which the condition of the treasury would not admit of paying and cancelling the bonds. This is a very common practice with state, city and county bonds. The people who put their money in such bonds do it to obtain an assured income. They do not care for te payment of the principal What they want, is the assurance of the interest when it is due. Of course, after the civil war, many millions of dollars of the principal was paid, and the total of the bonded debt of the United States was reduced almost one-half. Aside from this reissue of bonds at lower ratio of interest, there have been only two issues of bonds since the civil war, which added to the national debt. These were two issues, first, the bond issues of the last Cleveland administration—March 4, 1893 to the same date in 1897—which were demanded by the failure of the Wilson tariff law to produce sufficient revenue; second the bond issues to pay the expenses of the Spanish war in 1898. Under Cleveland's first administration, 1885-1889, there were no bond issues, because the senate was Republican and no free trade tariff bills could pass that body.

Miscellaneous.

T. R. T., Nettle Lake, O.: A husband in Ohio has an interest in his deceased wife's estate, but it is a matter on which to consult a lawyer.

G., West Milford, W. Va.: our question was answered to another querist a few weeks ago. You can understand we can not be constantly repeating the same thing.

J. D. C., Fairmount, W. Va.: Adverbs modify adjectives; an adjective never modifies another adjective. The sentence you give is incorrect. It should be: "It was an uncommonly good harvest," in when "uncommonly" is an adverb, modifying the adjective "good." Please refer to grammars for such matters.

E. C.S., Glidden, Iowa: William Bebb was elected governor of Ohio in October, 1846. He took office the first Monday in January, 1847, and served two years. We have no biography of him.

Inquirer, Jamestown, N. Y.: President Garfield was shot on July 2, 1881, died on September 19 following. Guiteau was convicted of his murder on January 25, 1882, and was executed on June 30.

J. C., Smithfield, O.: The law of the United States requires a space of six months to elapse from the time of loss of a payment check of any kind, whetner for pension or anything else, before a duplicate check can be issued. It is a proper provision for the protection of the treasury, though there is not doubt that instances occur in which it is a hardship to the payee.

R. B. C., Middleport, O.: We have not special information, but presume the United States geodetic survey is making a map of a "square" in your section, which will show latitude and longitude accurately, the contour of the country, and the height of each elevation above sea level. It is of the highest value that such information should be accessible for every portion of the United States, and the work has been going on for a number of years.

A. N., Weston, O.: We regret to say we have not the information asked for, other than this: The steamer Lady Elgin sank in collision with the schooner Augustus on Lake Michigan, on September 8, 1860. Of 385 persons on board, 287 were lost.

M. E. B., Hawk's Nest, W. Va.: There is no national law on the subject. If there is any law in West Virginia, you can find out by inquiring of a lawyer. We answer no questions of state law, because we can not be expected to be familiar with the laws of all 45 states.

B. P. P., Butler, Tenn.: For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the last for which we have the figures, the total internal revenue from distilled, vinous and malt liquors of all kinds was $179,561,128. That is, that amount was paid in taxes to the United States. This is nearly one-third of the total revenue of the United States, from which all governmental expenses are paid. The expenses of collection are very small in proportion. That is, the total salaries of the internal revenue officials who collect this tax is less than 5 per cent of the receipts; but we have not the exact figures.

H. D. W., Monument, Colo.: The total cost of the New York state house at Albany was about $25,000,000. We have nothing that gives the total cost of the cantitol at Washington, with its rebuilding and extensions.

D. H. R., Hewitt, Pa.: See answer on Siamese Twins, in Bureau of Weekly Blade of Oct. 13. We can not be continually reprinting answers, as you can readily see.

M. H., Pemberville, O.: There is no doubt that the Tammany regime in New York city is the most corrupt and longest continued in our political history. The Philadelphia machine is certainly corrupt, but it has never gone to the lengths of Tammany, nor has it cost the taxpayers a tenth of what Tammany has cost those of New York. Some ministers get arrogant because their hearers never demand the proofs of their general statements. Ask the gentleman to give you a comparative statement. If he can not prove his statement, then it stands disproved.

M. B. P., Blodgett, Ore.: You should consult a tanner. He can explain the process to you. We can not be expected to give technical directions which will enable an amateur to be as successful as a trained workman.

"So," Sacheen, Wash.: Your question is very definite. What do you mean by "international organizations," and what is it you wish to find out?

G. M. B., Bear Lake, Wis.: We know of no passage in the Bible which refers to a "red-headed" woman. Perhaps you are thinking of the woman "clothed in scarlet," referred to in Revelation. But scarlet clothing does not mean red hair.

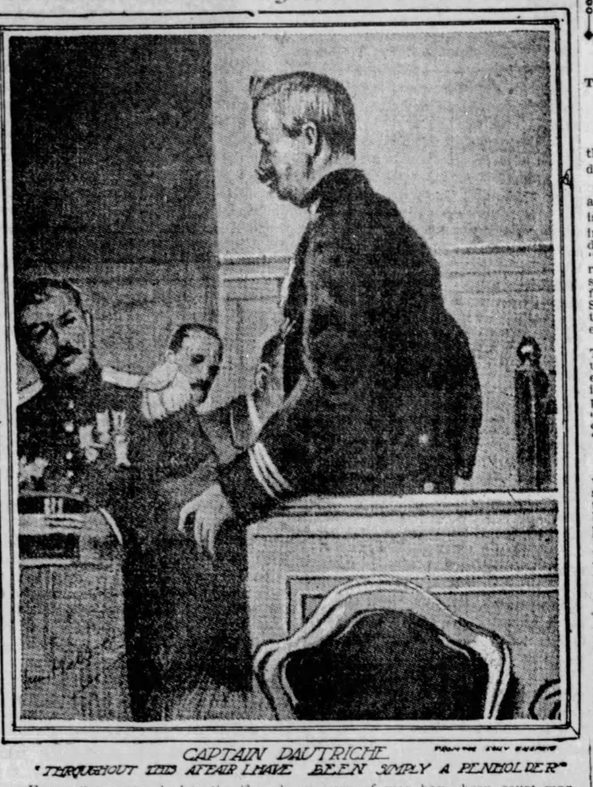
G. A. H., Canaseraga, N. Y.: The statements made in the query on your slip are absurd. As to the deposits of treasury money in national banks, it is a benefit to commerce. Regarding the New York custom house, we never heard of the charge before.

Horse and Horse.

She—You men are not honest and sincere. You swear you won't do a certain thing, and then, first chance you get, you go and do it.

He—Yes, it's so different with you girls. You promise you will do a certain thing and then, first chance you get, you won't —Philadelphia Press.

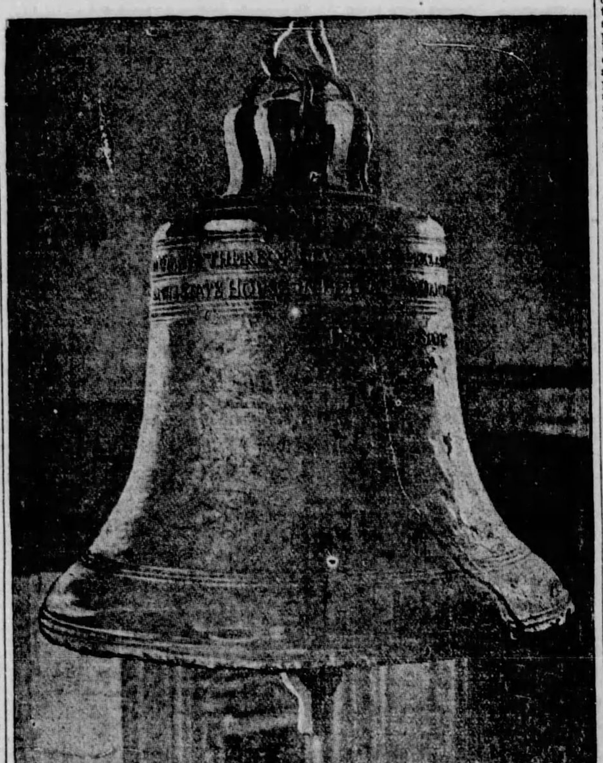
Echo of Dreyfus Affair.



CAPTAIN DAUTRICHE.
"THROUGHOUT THIS AFFAIR I HAVE BEEN SIMPLY A PENHOLDER"

Four officers attached to the French ministry of war have been court martialed, which has revived memories of the Dreyfus affair. They were charged with misappropriation of funds in the purchase of documents from a spy passing under the name of "Austerlitz" at Geneva, these being used against Captain Dreyfus. The officers, one of whom was Captain Dautriche, testified that they simply acted under the commands of their superiors, and the government abandoned the case when General Galliffet, minister of war in the Waldeck-Rousseau pacification ministry, indorsed the declaration.

LIBERTY BELL EN ROUTE HOME



Indianapolis, Nov. 18.—The Liberty Bell, on its way from the St. Louis exposition to Philadelphia, reached Indianapolis last night and was given an enthusiastic greeting. The bell, escorted by a parade composed of militia, lodges and societies, was drawn through the principal streets, which were packed with cheering people Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, and Mayor Holtzman, of this city, held an informal reception previous to the formation of the parade. At the traction terminal building, where the car stayed until this morning, addresses of welcome and responses were delivered.

A banquet was given to Mayor Weaver at the Claypool. The car left for the east this morning.

FEW ENORMOUSLY RICH IN FRANCE

The French ministry of finance has just published the statistics of the wills proved in France in 1903, and from this it is evident that the number of the very rich in the country has been grossly exaggerated. Last year only 497 wills, leaving more than 1,000,000 francs, or £40,000, were proved, and of these only 144 exceeded 2,000,000 francs, or £80,000. There were only eight fortunes of over 10,000,000 francs, or £400,000, and the highest of all was of the exceptional value of £2,000,000. It is evident, then, that the real millionaires in France are very few, but it should be noted that rich men in France marry rich wives, so that a family may be much more wealthy than the will of either father or mother would imply. But the fact remains that the Frenchman is too apt to be given over to the hunger for gold, and that the whole joy of living for him is not centered in pilin- up dollars, as it seems to be across the Atlantic.—London Globe.

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. M. Hall, 3099 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one inclosing stamped envelope.

A FROG'S APPETITE.

The frog's capacity for enveloping his comrades and assimilating them was once shown by an incident which occurred under the observation of one of my acquaintances. He had returned from the country with a lot of frogs, large and small, which he had obtained for one of the New York educational institutions. I have forgotten how many frogs there were, but they numbered over twenty I am quite certain. These he put into a large bird cage, the wires of which were close enough together to prevent even the smallest from escaping. On the third day he went to see how his captives were doing and found, greatly to his surprise, that all had disappeared with the exception of two old "moss-backs," and they were eyeing each other askance, apparently in doubt as to which would be the "last survivor of the whole ship's company," as he expressed it.

As an insect catcher the frog is quite expert, even such quick moving species as the dragon fly often falling victims to its dexterity. Fishes are also often captured, and good sized ones, too, a fingerling trout having been found in the stomach of a frog which was not more than six inches in length.—Forest and Stream.

When Duns Distress.

The darkest hour begins ere dawn,
Some fogy this strange statement proffered
For comfort to the weary-worn,
And as consolation offered.
His argument is far from right,
Nor soothes financial mundane terror;
The day's oft darker than the night,
And that is no substantial error.
—Town Topics.

CAUSES FOR RACE DEGENERATION

Commenting on the recent report of the government committee appointed in England to inquire into the question of physical deterioration, the Hospital says: "The committee, as was to be expected, lay great stress upon alcohol and tobacco as causes of physical deterioration; and they say among other things, that the effect upon offspring of maternal drunkenness, or, at least, of the drunkenness of both parents, is very much greater and more serious than that of the drunkenness of the father only, and also that drunkenness among married women is greatly upon the increase. That indictment of tobacco is mainly based upon its assumed directly deleterious influence upon young smokers; and no ascertained or probable effect upon offspring is even referred to. However, nothing is more certain than the frequent transmission of an unstable nervous system to offspring; and few things seem more calculated to produce such instability than the daily saturation with a narcotic of the body of an undernourished and intemperate man. We are disposed to think that a complete examination into the effects of tobacco on the population would justify a much more serious indictment than that for which the committee has become responsible."

FREEZING CURE.

Everyone who remembers the cure by freezing which a medical scientist recently discovered will be interested to know that the treatment is being perfected. It is well in which these cures are effected is described as a fur-lined steel cylinder about five feet deep. In this is placed the sufferer from lung, stomach or kidney disease, and he is kept there from five to fifteen minutes. A liquefied mixture of sulphurous and carbonic acids at 110 degrees below zero is circulated by the pumps between the double walls of the cylinder. The inventor claims that by eight applications of this treatment, which gives no sensation of cold, he has cured his own case of dyspepsia, which was of fifteen years' standing.

FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

"If cotton brings about 10 cents for the next ten years," said a thoughtful business man in North Carolina the other day, "the south will again become, as it was before the war, the most prosperous section of the country. I know of no industry in the world which will yield larger returns in proportion to the capital and the intelligence required, than cotton growing at 10 cents per pound."—The World's Work.

Free From Care.

Barnes—Shedd has got to be a regular beat, hasn't he?

Howes—He's not a beat, but a philosopher. He doesn't care who earns the money so long as he can do the borrowing.—Boston Transcript.

The Sunday School.

THE GREAT ABDICATION.

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 27th is "World's Temperance Sunday." Isaiah 28:1-13.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The uncrowning of a man is a tragedy: the uncrowning of a nation is a world disaster. This story deals with both.

Once a year the attention of all Protestant churches, everywhere on the globe, is directed to the subject of temperance in its broader relations. The last Sunday in November is designated as "World's Temperance Sunday," and the regular course of International Sunday school lessons is interrupted to make way for it. The study is less a study of a Scripture passage than of a topic. Yet the passage chosen for this week is especially apt.

Thrice the word "crown" occurs in it. The prophet Isaiah is setting forth the uncrowning of Israel and Judah by the excess of strong drink, and the uncrowning of individuals, even the priests and prophets. They had abdicated their independence and self-sovereignty so that only a remnant was left to wear the "crown of glory, and a diadem of beauty."

The Patriot's Broad View.

The old prophet was a big man, with wide vision, and instead of devoting himself exclusively to individual drunkards—though he doubtless did his share of the latter—he took a national outlook and portrayed the condition of the two Hebrew kingdoms. The same is a hint for the present treatment of the temperance topic, which has too long been considered in a picayune fashion.

The national conception of the much-mishandled temperance question is the one for the present hour. In Great Britain it is becoming a national issue; the physical degeneracy of the people, the increasing congestion of London's slums, and the decline of trade are all allied to John Bull's love of his pot of spirits. William Stead has said that "commercial supremacy goes out at the bung-hole."

Socially and economically considered, the drink question is also a national issue in the United States and Canada. It is steadily pressing to the fore from every angle. That it is indissolubly connected with the problem of bad citizenship is everywhere recognized. Steps have already been taken in almost every state and province to withdraw the saloon from politics; and some have resorted to the extreme measure of total prohibition, predicting that this will be the ultimate national remedy.

How the Fight Goes.

Shrewd observers are pointing out that public interest is being increasingly centered upon the liquor traffic by every such incident as Mrs. Nation's fanatical outbreaks, as Prof. Atwater's experiments, the conflict between the whisky trust and independent dealers, the dedication of the Subway saloon by a famous bishop, the organization of a total abstinence society among bartenders, and the repeated political agitation of the Prohibitionists. Each of these, and similar occurrences, is helping to focus national attention upon what was once the peculiar province of a few earnest reformers. Consequently there are not wanting temperance students of the times who declare that the next radical national reform to be effected will be along the line of the abolition or the restriction of the sale of liquor.

A Threatened Port Arthur.

As the Japanese have made a stubborn, vigorous and v ded assault upon Port Arthur, so, with a single aim, very divergent forces have been at work, in many ways, to overthrow the drinking customs of ages. There is first the open assault and direct charge of the regular temperance army, with all its divisions and weapons, its big guns and its small arms. These have taken position after position, and have been in the stress of hand-to-hand conflict. They are the main reliance of the besiegers.

The sappers and miners have been at work, also, by a patient process of education tunnelling under the very foundations of the mighty institution. More than one mine has been exploded, with disastrous results, by these skillful warriors. The fleet of literature has bombarded the forts from where it rides in the offing. Great authors and modern newspapers alike have poured hot shot into the liquor camp.

Deprivation has been at work as a temperance ally, even as in Port Arthur it has aided the Japanese. Society has deprived the liquor dealer and the drinker of its approval. Great commercial institutions, railways and such like, have closed their doors to strong drink. The most eminent periodical publications in the land refuse to admit to their columns the advertisements of spirituous liquors. So the siege goes on, with the besieged growing increasingly concerned. And one does not have to be hostile to the interests of the liquor men to perceive that their Port Arthur seems doomed to fall.

The Great Schoolmaster.

God has been keeping school through many centuries, teaching nations and individuals. He never graduates his scholars until they have learned their lessons, though he frequently expels the incorrigibles. But first he tries to woo them to wisdom by gentleness and love. Failing that he uses the rod, even as Israel was punished by the Assyrian flail.

So he is still teaching us. Intemperance is linked to evil, always and everywhere. Strong drink and hard times go together. So do drink and physical suffering. The saloon and the prison are cause and effect; likewise the saloon and the asylum. Disgrace, shame, poverty and sorrow all follow in the wake of the bottle. Surely this should teach men to shun drink. But it does not. The beneficent Teacher puts the thorn of suffering on the rose of sin, but men heed not the pain or the blood. Neither Israel nor America could be moved by the clear monitions of God regarding drunkenness. Were we not assured that the drinking customs of the day are diminishing, instead of increasing, we should have to predict for the great Christian nations of the present, the fate of Ephriam of old.

When the Preachers Go Wrong.

Isaiah became most outspoken and intense when he dealt with the chosen people, his own Judah. Even the priest and the prophet were not spared. His picture of the unclean environment of a drunken debauch grates on the nerves of those who dislike evil less than they dislike the plain truth about it. As a matter of fact, intoxication is never so disgusting and pitiable as when indulged in by persons of breeding. In the slums of many great cities I have seen the drunkard fulfilling the part of a beast, but in none of these has drunkenness appeared so loathsome and sickening as I once saw it after a wedding breakfast on West Spruce street, Philadelphia, when the champagne had done its work with both men and women.

A drunken preacher is almost unheard of in this land and day, though Isaiah's fierce condemnation of such is quite comprehensible. The people expect better of their religious leader than they do themselves. There were no denominational lines, and no secular or religious, in the recent outcry from all parts of this continent over the well-meant action of a conspicuous prelate in publicly sanctioning a new saloon. Daily newspapers vied with temperance organs in holding the action up to scorn.

For the most part the pulpit has assumed advanced ground on the temperance question. Not only does it practice and preach total abstinence, but it is, quite generally, committed to the crusade for the total extinction of the liquor traffic. Still it may be said that the greatest need of the present-day temperance cause is a clear, consistent, persistent and unequivocal message from the Christian pulpit. Unless the prophets of God warn the people, they themselves share the sin. Put an Isaiah in every church in America, and the conditions with respect to strong drink, which are little short of a national disgrace, would be changed within five years.

"Line Upon Line."

The familiar words, "Precept upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, there a little," are employed in this lesson by the prophet to express how Jehovah had been teaching his people in endless and varied way, the one great truth. Possibly it will not be amiss to indicate here "line upon line," some modern instances directed toward the one end.

"General Vodka appears to be a Japanese ally," comments one great paper, upon the disasters due to Russian drunkenness.

"It is forever true that the fairest flower watered with alcohol soon fades!" —Alexander McLaren.

The "good times" of the drunkard make the bad times of his family.

The great Presbyterian church in the United States of America has employed a temperance evangelist, to arouse its members to a keener interest in the temperance cause.

I have seen boys swimming on the edge of the Niagara whirlpool, and I have seen young men with an inherited appetite for liquor playing "moderate drinker."

Paris has been placarded with billboards showing the evil effects of alcohol. The situation in France is so serious that urgent measures are being adopted to save the nation from a drunkard's grave.

During a period in which the population of Scotland has increased 49 per cent, the number of alcoholic lunatics has increased 190 per cent.

Hundreds of thousands of persons during the past year have been placarded on the mast of a shipwrecked just off Atlantic City, the suggestive words—"Whisky—that's all." And that sign was put up, not by temperance people, but by a well-known whisky concern. Almost equal obtuseness is displayed by a New York brewery whose wagon I saw on Broadway a few days since marked "Hell-gate Brewery."

Every man who knows life understands that intemperance is linked to every other vice, and is the handmaiden of them all.

Every drunkard was once an innocent child. A percentage of today's innocent children must be sacrificed if the next generation is to have an average crop of drunkards.

The Women's Christian Temperance Unions of America open their national convention in Philadelphia on the day after this lesson is studied.

Lord Roberts says: "The period of the drunken, dissolute and improvident soldier is past; it can never come back. The modern soldier is steady, self-respectable, pains-taking and clean-minded."

One of Boston's newspapers estimates that enough liquor is consumed in that city annually to make a lake a mile long, 10 feet wide and one foot deep. If it were put into quart bottles they would make a pyramid as high as Bunker Hill monument. If it were put into one bottle that would need be as large as the greatest ocean steamer afloat.

A great Scotch preacher, Dr. Arnot, likened total abstinence and moderate drinking to two bridges over a terrible ravine: One bridge is wide, strong and solutely safe; the other is a single timber on which a clear head and steady nerve may cross in safety. Which to be preferred."

When the Subject Is "a Girl."

A man doesn't have to be married more than ten years to know tha. it is best for him to wait and form his own judgment when his wife tells him that a girl she has met and that he has never seen, is pretty.—Somerville Journal.

The Horns of a Dilemma, as It Were

"Colonel Waxem will be banqueted after his wedding, and I am to respond to the toast, 'None but the brave deserve the fair.' What shall I say?"

"The Major—I hardly know how to advise you. After you've seen the bride you'll have to turn your speech into an argument to prove either that Waxem isn't brave or else that he isn't getting his desserts.—London Tit-Bits.

Life is Real and Earnest

When "Sanibu" Brings Its Healing Powers to the Sick in Mind and Body—Six (6) Days Trial Free.

What has life to offer to the man whose every hour is a struggle with disease? Half of America is wrong in the nerves and blood. Nostrums, cure-alls, alleged panaceas flood the country; perhaps palliating, often harming, but seldom cure the trouble. What is "Sanibu?" The

blend of pure vegetable remedies, free from minerals or narcotic drugs. It is medical science concentrated. It costs much to make; it costs little to buy; it acts directly and swiftly; it cures by curing the cause of the sickness, the basic principle of

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1904.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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LACE CURTAINS FOR YOU

Special Notice to Readers Whose Time Expires In December.

Thousands of our readers have in use lace curtains which we have so liberally given for clubs within the past two years, and knowing nothing can be more acceptable to club raisers, we have concluded to offer them again this season.

Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below. They are described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By December 1st the many subscribers expiring during December should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to December subscribers only, and thirty days later the January people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any December subscriber fail, for any reason, to get the proposition by December third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before January 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with January subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every December name, and an equal number of new ones.

THE LOAN REPAID.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition management has repaid in full the $4,600,000 loaned by the United States government. This is a happy ending to a transaction that was bitterly opposed when the bill authorizing the loan was before Congress. Croakers declared that it would of necessity become a gift instead of a loan, for the World's Fair could never pay it, and the commissioners were, of course, not legally responsible for any deficit in the finances of the great exposition.

This $4,600,000 also figured in the campaign just closed—the Democratic orators alleging that the Republican administration had "created a deficit," in which this World's Fair loan was embodied. No credit was ever given for the partial payments as they came in. But David R. Francis, himself a Democrat, with his associates, labored hard to spoil this part of the story, and with most notable success.

TO ENFORCE THE MANDATE.

There is a revival of sentiment in favor of the strict enforcement of the penalty imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the national constitution upon states which limit the suffrage. Both Senator Dick and General Keifer, of this state, have spoken in favor of such a step. It is probable the matter will come up in the new Congress, whose representatives were elected on November 8.

The right to vote is not given to any one by the constitution. It is conferred by the states. There is but one limitation on the power of their legislatures to restrict the suffrage. They may not limit it on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude." Any other limitation—an educational one, a property one, or any others except that prohibited above—may be imposed.

But though the states have this power, its exercise is subject to a penalty. The constitution provides each state's representation in Congress, and consequently in the electoral college, shall depend on its total population. But it is manifestly unfair to all other states and their people for any one state to have the advantage of its full population in its representation in the House, and yet limit the suffrage to only a select portion of its population of voting age.

It is this possible injustice which the Fourteenth Amendment seeks to guard against. It declares that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and vice president of the United States, representatives in Congress," and several other classes of officials, "is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, * * then the basis of representation SHALL be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

Note the use of the word "shall." This provision is not a permission to congress; it is a command. It has hitherto been ignored. The time has come for Congress to do its duty. No matter in what state, north or south, east or west, the vote is restricted by any qualification, whether of wealth, of education or anything else, this mandate of the constitution should be enforced without fear or favor.

MAKE IT UNANIMOUS.

Julius Brown, son of ex-Governor and ex-Senator Brown, of Georgia, is out in a card, suggesting that the election of President Roosevelt be made unanimous. He thinks this can be accomplished if Judge Parker will urge the electors who were chosen in Democratic states to cast their votes for the President.

Mr. Brown is a Southern Democrat but he does not think for a moment that the President is hostile to Southern interests. On the contrary, he sees a chance to obliterate all sectional feeling and to furnish an illustration of goodwill that cannot help being beneficial to the country.

Could such a result be brought about, it would certainly be unique in the history of American politics; and yet, why not? However, we confess that we have little hope for the reason that Alton B. Parker has not given evidence of being broadminded. Toward the close of the campaign, he exhibited qualities utterly dissonant with such a program, and the country would be greatly surprised were he to acquiesce in a proposition of so magnanimous a nature.

WILL ASK FOR MORE POWER

Somebody remarked, a number of years ago, that there never has been a law for the regulation of railway traffic and rates that the roads can not find a way to evade. The interstate commerce commission finds that this is true with the Elkins law, which is an extremely strong bit of legislation; but even that is evaded and the gentlemen of the commission can find no way of checking it. So they propose asking Congress to give the commission power to stop the loopholes.

The first recommendation to be urged is that the private car companies which furnish cars for interstate traffic shall be made subject to the interstate commerce law; that they be compelled to publish their rates for service, and that these charges be made just and reasonable. The second is, that the commission shall be given the power to act in a summary manner. As one of the commissioners said the other day at Chicago, "nothing ever can be accomplished while it takes from two to five years to enforce an order." This is a matter which Congress should take up. The commission makes an order; a railway disobeys it. The commission then has to begin a suit in the federal courts, which drags along for months and years. The commission should have power to enforce its orders summarily. The railroads, if they believe the order unjust, should be the ones to ask relief of the courts.

HUERTAS'S FIASCO.

The tendency to revolution among the people of the Spanish-American republics is well known. It is an excellent thing that the first attempt to inaugurate that sort of thing in the little republic of Panama met so prompt a reverse. Gen. Huertas, the commander-in-chief of the miniature army of the new republic, became dissatisfied, and planned an overturning of the established order of things for his own personal benefit.

President Amador got wind of this intention, and the next thing Gen. Huertas was up against was the power and authority of the United States. A number of marines were landed from the American war vessels at Panama, and sent to Emperador and other points on the Panama railway, which might be important in case of an uprising. Gen. Huertas was informed that, if he carried out his plans, he would have to fight the United States as well as Panama. He seems to be gifted with a fair share of discretion; for he resigned his commission promptly, and President Amador turned the army into a police force.

It is a most fortunate thing for the future peace and quiet of Panama that this aspiring young revolutionist was checked so promptly and effectually. It is an object lesson which will have a most discouraging effect upon other potential revolutionists in Panama. It is a warning that in cases where existing conditions do not suit Panamino leaders, they must not attempt a change by force of arms, but must proceed by peaceful methods. The ballot-box will decide, not a gang of armed ragamuffins under a revolutionary banner.

THE POLITICAL THEFT OF ST. LOUIS

According to Ed Butler, the self-confessed boodler and Democratic ex-boss of St. Louis, that city has been the scene of more political corruption than almost any other city in the country. Butler declares that St. Louis is a Republican city, but that the Democrats have stolen it for thirty years.

The fact that the election fraud was successfully carried out undoubtedly gave the rascals the nerve to extend their corrupt practices. It is small wonder, in the light of Butler's confession, that the officials of St. Louis conceived and carried out a bold plan for holding up the corporations and robbing the taxpayers. The citizens seemed to have their moral senses so dulled that they did not feel called upon to rebel, and it was not until that young Tenneeessan, Folk, took up his residence in the Mound City that any effort was made to circumvent the thieves. The atmosphere was too polluted for the new comer, and he started the investigation, the result of which startled the world.

But there seem to be better times ahead. With Folk in the governor's chair, and with the state transferred to the Republican column, it looks as if the reign of the boodler is past.

THE PASSING OF GORMAN.

Among the political wrecks resulting from the Republican tornado of November 8, Senator Gorman must not be forgotten. He is today as hopelessly discredited as a leader, by the Maryland Democrats, as is David B. Hill by those of New York. The Gorman machine is smashed, and the control of the party is to pass into new leadership. Gorman's scheme to disfranchise the negroes and to cheat Republicans by trick ballots were repugnant to Maryland Democrats of the better sort, and they propose to get along without him and his schemes in the future. He still has his senatorial term to serve, but his influence in state politics will be much curtailed.

SPLITTING ELECTORAL TICKETS

The electoral vote of Maryland is divided—one Republican and seven Democratic electors being chosen. This is a parallel case to Ohio in 1892, when 22 Republican electors were chosen and one Democratic. In both cases, this result was brought about by voters marking the name of the first elector on the list, and omitting to mark the names of any others. In Maryland, Charles J. Bonaparte's name headed the Republican list. He received many more votes than any other Republican elector. The man whose name headed the Democratic list of electors also ran ahead of the remainder of the ticket, and for the same reason. As a result, Mr. Bonaparte had more votes than the lowest Democratic candidate, and was elected.

But, aside from this error in marking the Australian ballot for presidential electors, there are many voters who of design split the ticket, Why they do this is a mystery. The electors are merely the agents through whom the voter expresses his presidential choice, and a splitting of the ticket is purposeless. For instance, if an Ohio man, in place of voting a straight Republican electoral ticket, marks 22 of the electoral candidates thereon and one on the Democratic ticket, he casts one twenty-third of his vote against the Republican presidential candidate.

The Boston Herald has collated the split electoral tickets of the presidential elections from 1892 to the present, and finds the following: There were no split delegations in the electoral vote of 1900, but in 1896 two states, Kentucky and California, divided their electoral representation, Bryan receiving the support of one elector from each of these states, the remainder being thrown for McKinley. In 1892, the last Cleveland year, five states split their electoral vote. California gave eight votes for Cleveland and one for Harrison. Ohio showed one vote for Cleveland and twenty-two for Harrison. Michigan divided on the basis of five votes for Cleveland and nine for Harrison. Oregon gave three votes for Harrison and one for Weaver, the Populist nominee. North Dakota apportioned her three electoral votes among the three parties, giving one vote each for Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver.

CHAIRMAN CORTELYOU.

If as is intimated from Washington, George B. Cortelyou is given the war portfolio, it will tend further to break down the beautiful story of conspiracy that the Democratic press used in the Parker campaign. These newspapers had already returned Mr. Cortelyou to the department of Labor and Commerce where he was supposed to "even up" with all those trusts that did not "shell out" when called upon by the "fat fryer" of the Republican national committee.

The country is willing that Mr. Cortelyou shall receive any reward that the President may see fit to give him. He was the great factor in the campaign. He entered upon his duties as chairman of the national committee under circumstances that would have disheartened an ordinary man. He had before him the record of Seantor Hanna for two campaigns, and it was a record, up to that time without an equal. Not even Senator Hanna's enemies could deny that he was a great organizer. He brought order out of chaos, reduced politics to a science and campaign management to a business basis. When he died, the nation declared with one voice that we would never again see his like.

Yet, before the first anniversary of Senator Hanna's death had rolled around, another man was picking up the lines where he had dropped them. Another man, no less forceful, was at the helm. Politicians who had worked by the side of Senator Hanna demurred. They said that Cortelyou didn't know practical politics and that he would run the good Republican ship on the rocks. But he didn't. He proved himself as good an organizer as was Hanna, and moreover he displayed a great deal more tact. This is not said in disparagement of the departed chief. No man ever combined all the virtues, and the senator's greatest fault was his brusqueness. Cortelyou accomplished better results because he was suave. He did not coax where Hanna drove, but he argued, and with so much skill that he almost invariably accomplished the object sought.

Within a week after he had taken charge of national headquarters, he had disarmed his critics. Within another week he had won them over to his views and before the campaign was fairly on its legs, everyone of Senator Hanna's old lieutenants were hustling under Cortelyou's direction, as hard as they had ever hustled under Hanna's orders.

And Mr. Cortelyou can be given a place in the cabinet, not solely because he can run a campaign, but because he has demonstrated his ability to serve his country.

THE BEEF TRUST.

The investigation of the Beef Trust, by the department of commerce, is nearly complete. The commissioner of corporations, Hon. James R. Garfield, so informs the President; and the report will be submitted to congress early in December.

It is to be hoped that a check will be placed upon the methods of this combine. That the prices it demands from consumers are too high, and that its profits are exorbitantly large, has long been the opinion of the majority of the American people. The truth will be made public in Mr. Garfield's report; and if this carries out the general impression, there certainly is ground to proceed against the combination under the anti-trust law.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The prompt taking of the Japanese loan in the United States and England shows a growing confidence in the ability of the Japanese to hold their own in the war with Russia. Thirty millions were allotted to the English investors, and it was subscribed for twelve times over. The $30,000,000 allotted to the United States has been underwritten by large New York financial interests, and the entire amount will be quickly taken.

This is another proof that money for investment purposes is plentiful in the United States. These Japanese bonds bear six per cent interest and are marketed at twelve points below par. Hence they are a desirable investment, for they are secured by a lien on the customs receipts of Japan, which are steadily increasing. Whatever risk there may be of Russian triumph in the war is willingly assumed by investors, in order to obtain interest which nets 8¼ per cent annually.

EIGHT HOURS IN COLORADO.

The cause of the anarchy, lawlessness and murder in Colorado has been removed by the five great mines in the Telluride district, in granting an eight-hour working day. It is altogether probable that the other mining interests of the state will follow this example, and industrial peace prevail until the miners think it to their interests to create a new issue with the mine owners.

This question of eight hours was at the bottom of the whole trouble. The miners demanded it, the owners refused it. The question was injected into state politics, and became the issue on which the members of the legislature were elected. A majority of these members violated their pledges to their constituents, and refused to enact the promised legislation. Bribery was openly charged. Next came the strike of the Western Federation of Miners, and then followed scenes of violence and bloodshed which approximated to a civil war. The National Guard of the state was called out, and was kept in the field for weeks.

It is hard to see how Governor Peabody could have been true to his oath of office and have taken any other course than he did. He was sworn to enforce the laws and preserve the peace. The civil authorities were powerless, and the state's military arm was called upon. Peace and quiet were obtained at the sword's point. Now the mine owners have voluntarily conceded the eight-hour day, the original source of all the trouble. It is difficult at this distance to see why this could not have been done a year earlier, and thus have prevented all the bloodshed and lawlessness which prevailed. So far as the miners and mine-owners are concerned, it is a drawn game. The eight-hour day prevails, and the mines and mills are now running on the "open shop" plan.

THOSE CAMELS.

The State department has demanded of the Turkish government the payment of damages for the recent attack by brigands upon a caravan belonging to an American firm located at Smyrna. Six of the camels were killed, sixty more were carried off by the robbers, and a large sum of money taken. This government demands payment for these losses, and the adoption of measures which will make caravan traffic safe.

The interior trade of the countries around the eastern end of the Mediterranean sea has been conducted by camel caravans since the dawn of authentic history. The earliest records of the races inhabiting those lands, including the historical books of the Old Testament, are full of references to camels and caravans. It shows the energy and vesatility of American merchants that they have pushed their trade into these ancient lands, even though they are compelled to employ an almost prehistoric mode of transit. American goods are found all over the world. The village women of Egypt and the Holy Land use tin coal-oil cans to carry water, instead of the stone jars, familiar to us in engravings of Eastern scenes. American trade is seeking every possible avenue, and our branch houses in all Oriental cities are making American products known to the people of those ancient lands.

BRYAN'S "WARNING."

Mr. Bryan seems to have arrogated to himself the position of general political mentor. In the current issue of his sheet, the Commoner, he takes it upon himself to advise President Roosevelt as to his course in the next four years. He starts out with a misstatement—that the President's recent sweeping victory was due largely to "the error of Democratic leaders."

The reverse is true. It was due first to the confidence of the American people in Theodore Roosevelt's integrity of purpose, his absolute honesty and incorruptibility. Second, it was due to the belief of the vast majority of American voters that the principles advocated by the Republican party make for national and individual prosperity. The vote on November 8 was one of confidence in the Republican party, as well as an endorsement of the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt.

Then Mr. Bryan goes on to advise the latter as to his course. The Nebraska mentor says that the President should signalize his election by certain "reforms"—among which he particularizes a stand on the side of the people, opposition to plutocracy and trusts, more strict regulation of the railroads and a change in policy toward the Philippines.

Mr. Bryan's status in the history of the United States, as it will be written a century hence, has been fixed by himself. Declaring himself a follower of Thomas Jefferson, he ignores the most notable sentence ever penned by Jefferson—that "all men are created equal," which is one of the opening statements of the Declaration of Independence. That Jefferson, when he wrote that line, had in view only white men, is incapable of dispute. He was himself a large slaveholder, and it is absurd to assume that he was thinking of the inferior races at the time. Limiting his words to his undoubted idea, the sentence quoted is a protest against classes among white men.

But Mr. Bryan is eager to create class divisions. It is a favorite device of demagogues. He misnamed his paper "The Commoner," a term adapted from England, where there are three ranks distinctly recognized—the peerage, the gentry and the commons. Jefferson's splendid sentence antagonized any such classification. "All men are equal"—this denied any difference in law or justice because of artificial station. In the United States, all men are equal before the law. The only variation from this dictum is in the South, in the case of men with black skins.

The trouble with Mr. Bryan is that he desires to create a mythical class distinction. Mr. Jefferson's dictum is that there is nothing of the sort. Mr. Bryan says there is, and exhorts the President to take up the cause of "the common people." We are all common people, in the only proper sense—that of equality of opportunity, and equality before the law. "Plutocracy" is simply a bogie. Some of the wealthiest men in the United States today were the sons of poor parents—Mr. Bryan's "common people"—and the fact that they have grown wealthy seems to hurt Mr. Bryan. He imagines there is a conspiracy of wealthy men to keep wealth in their own hands, and to prevent others from acquiring it. The folly of this position is evident. To block the avenues to financial success is to block the careers of the aspiring young men of today, who will be the millionaires of the future. It may also be noted that Mr. Bryan is getting to be somewhat of a "plutocrat" himself. When he reaches the millionaire class, will he modify his present views on this subject?

As to the trusts, the people are satisfied with Mr. Roosevelt's position, and will support him in what he may do. He is not, like Mr. Bryan, a destructive, who would kill, burn and destroy, no matter what the effect might be on the country at large. The true remedy is proper restraint, not destructiveness. The railroads may be included in the same category. As for the Philippine policy, Mr. Bryan ought to have enough knowledge of human nature and of political history to understand that the American people never willingly will give up territory honorably acquired.

THE "FRENCH SHORE."

For almost two hundred years the fishing rights enjoyed by France on the southern shore of Newfoundland have been a fruitful source of discontent to the people of Newfoundland, and of dissension between the French and English governments. This question is now settled by a new treaty between France and England, by which the former gives up these rights, and in return receives valuable concessions in Africa, while England will indemnify the French fishermen for what they may have lost.

When Canada belonged to France, the hardy fishermen from Normandy sought the fishing grounds on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, and built up a flourishing industry. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, which ended Queen Anne's war England obtained possession of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, but a provision for the benefit of French fishermen was inserted, by which they were permitted to land on a specified portion of the shore of Newfoundland to cure and dry the fish they caught. France later acquired St. Pierre and Miquelon and by the treaty of Versailles in 1783 the "French shore" was defined as extending from Cape John on the east to Cape Ray on the west, the fishermen being guaranteed from interruption by British competition.

The French shore rights have been a perpetual source of irritation between the French and English inhabitants of Newfoundland. This situation has grown more intolerable for the latter within recent years, because of the decline in the number of French fishermen. A half century ago at least ten thousand of them made yearly expeditions to the banks, and cured their fish on the adjacent shore; now only a few hundred are engaged in the trade. It was deemed unjust by the Newfoundlanders that they should be excluded from the best portion of their own island for the benefit of a handful of Frenchmen.

The new colonial treaty ends all that, to the huge content of the islanders. The fishermen are to put in their claims for damages to a commission composed of one official from each country. In case these two cannot agree on the amount an umpire is to be appointed under the provisions of the Hague tribunal. The sums so agreed upon will be paid by England, and the "French shore rights" will then pass into history.

STOESSEL'S DISPATCHES.

That very numerous class of people who delight in puzzles have now a field for the exercise of their ingenuity in figuring out the nature of the dispatches sent by General Stoessel to St. Petersburg. That they were of the highest importance is evident from the pains taken to get them to Che Foo, a neutral port, whence they were transmitted by wire to the czar. The story of the Rostovopny's slipping out of Port Arthur at midnight, in a blinding snowstorm, adds a fine dramatic touch to the affair. Within six hours she was in Che Foo harbor.

The blowing up of the vessel after she had accomplished her trip successfully seems to have been unnecessary. She was in a neutral port, where she could have been disarmed and neutralized until the close of the war. Her destruction seems an useless bit of heroics, unless her commander really was apprehensive of a Japanese attempt at "cutting out," as was the case with the Ryeshitelni in the same harbor some time ago.

Whatever may have been the nature of the dispatches she carried, it is probably not far from the truth to say that the defenders of Port Arthur are in extremity, and that its fall is impending. For the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped the brave Stoessel will surrender, now that hope of successful defense is practically gone, and thus avoid the terrible slaughter on both sides which must accompany a capture by storming the works. The roseate stories told by the officers of the Rastoropny at Che Foo are evidently mere bluff. In fact, it was not to be expected that they would reveal the exact conditions existing in the beleaguered town, as it would give aid and comfort to the enemy.

PORTO RICAN HARBORS.

Porto Ricans are learning rapidly. Chambers of Commerce on the island are petitioning Secretary of War Taft to have the harbors of San Juan and Ponce dredged. They are beginning to appreciate the value of commerce, and are showing a disposition to reach out for it. All it needed was the inoculation of American enterprise in these islands to make them of great value. Undoubtedly congress will pay heed to this petition.

THE "GREEN GOODS" GAME.

One would suppose that the newspapers would have by this time educated the people into a full knowledge of the "green goods" game. But it is not so. The greed of gain and ignorance of many leads them to pay over their hard-earned cash for what they believe to be a package of counterfeit greenbacks, which is found later to consist either of a box of sawdust or a packet of waste paper.

The public authorities of New York have been making a round-up of the "green goods" swindlers in that city and vicinity, and it is shown that within a few weeks fully $100,000 has been taken from the victims of this swindle. One can hardly feel much sympathy for them, however. They go into what they believe is a criminal proceeding, and the loss of their money is perhaps a punishment that fits the crime.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., ought to be curbed by the "old man." He is preaching heresy. "We are not here to get all we can, but to give all we can," he says, and while he is saying it Standard Oil gives up another fat dividend to John D. pater.

The fire fiend seems to have camped on Buckeye soil.

THE WORLD'S GREAT WHEAT FIELD

Surplus in the United States Growing Smaller---Western Canada to the Rescue.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 19.—The announcement that the great flour milling companies of Minneapolis, in their distress for lack of good milling wheat, have turned to Canada for supplies marks a new era in the wheat and flour history of the United States. The time has come at last when the United States will not longer have much of a surplus of wheat to export. To be sure, the crop of both spring and winter wheat was unusually small in the United States this year. But with the increasing consumption of flour from year to year even extraordinary crops after this will supply but a small surplus. At least, that is the view of many of the great millers who have studied the wheat situation for years.

The fact is that the age of wheat raising is passing in the northwest. For fifty years the centre of wheat production in the United States has moved slowly west and north. Once Ohio was a great wheat state, so was Illinois, so was Iowa, so was Wisconsin. Today Minnesota is the great spring wheat state. Minnesota has been the great spring wheat state for twenty years, but now her glory as such is beginning to depart. The land long devoted to wheat no longer produces the abundant yields of earlier days. Besides the land is vastly more valuable than it was. It costs more to buy it and it produces less wheat than twenty years ago.

The Minnesota farmers are finding that there are more profitable ways of using land worth from $40 to $75 an acre than devoting it to wheat. Even when wheat brings a dollar a bushel there are more profitable crops when the yield is only ten or twelve bushels to the acre. The Minnesota farmer has observed that his brethren to the east in Wisconsin and to the south in Iowa are making more per acre than he is, and so he turns to crops that promise, under new conditions, better yields. Dairying and stock raising are coming in with the crops they naturally bring with them. Southern Minnesota is be coming a great corn country, and the future will do but less see half the farming country of the state given over to corn. Minnesota is also becoming a great butter state. Small fruits are coming in. The potato has become a great crop, and oats and barley are largely raised. Last year the value of the other crops than wheat raised in Minnesota was greater than that of the wheat by about $15,000,000.

What is true of Minnesota is also true of the Dakotas, long famous for their production of hard spring wheat. The land yields less and less and becomes more and more valuable.

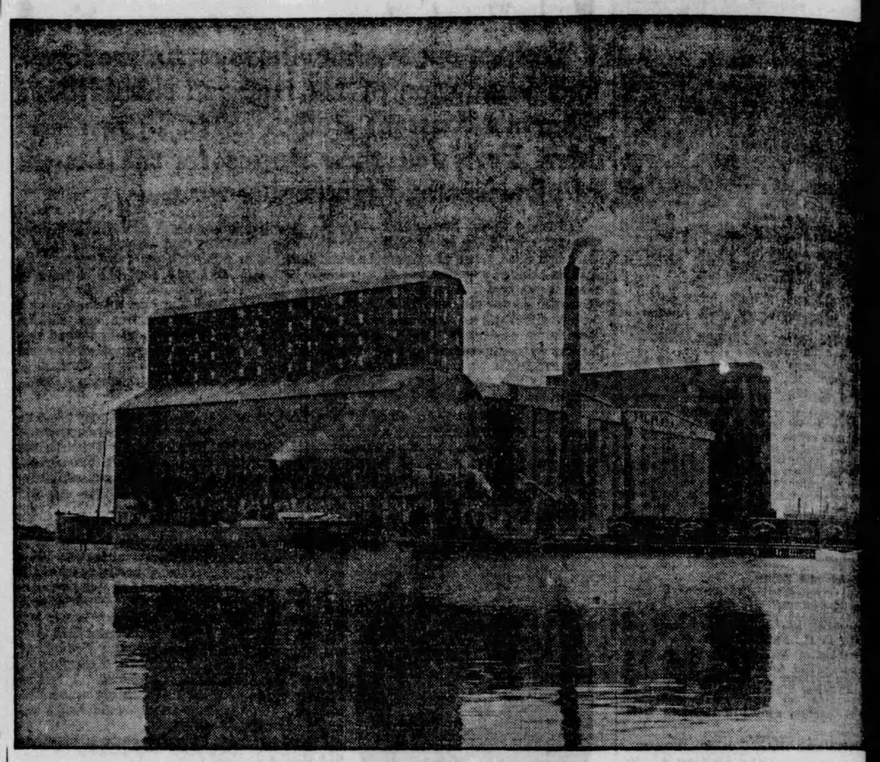
But if these great states cease to raise the vast quantities of wheat they have been accustomed to raise—in some years they have raised 220,000,000 bushels—where is the wheat coming from in the future?

To answer this question it is only necessary to look at the map and observe the northwestward trend of the center of wheat production. That trend points indubitably to Western Canada. Thirty years ago United States Consul Taylor at Winnipeg declared that three-fourths of the hard spring wheat country of this continent lay north of the international boundary line. He may not have been quite right—the proportion may be more or less—but developments of recent years prove that he was substantially right. It is claimed with much show of truth that in the valley of the McKenzie, 600 or 700 miles north of the boundary, a splendid quality of wheat may be cultivated with bountiful returns, that there are millions of acres here that will one day do their part in keeping the bread eating part of the human race supplied with its staff of life. At present this region is so inaccessible, though the Grand Trunk Pacific will doubtless tap it ere ten years have passed, that it may be left out of calculations.

The known and used agricultural region of Western Canada is included in the province of Manitoba and the territorial districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, having a total area of 230,000,000 acres. It is estimated that 170,000,000 acres of this region is adapted to wheat raising. Of course, it is not to be assumed that all of this suitable land will ever be devoted to wheat, because other crops must be raised. The United States, for example, probably has two to three hundred millions of acres that will raise wheat, but only 50,000,000 acres have ever been devoted to wheat. In fact in the United States, the wheat acreage is only about half the acreage. But Western Canada, being north is not capable of raising the variety of crops that can be raised in milder climate of the United States. Corn will never be much of a crop in Western Canada except for forage. The cool nights of the summer, so well adapted to wheat, are not favorable to corn. The proportion of the tillable area that will be devoted to wheat in Western Canada will be much larger than it has been in the United States.

If it be assumed that some day Western Canada will have 50,000,000 acres in wheat it will produce far more wheat than the United States does now, for it is indisputable that the farther north you go, within the limits in which the climatic conditions permit the cultivation of wheat, it produces more bountifully. In the last twenty years the average yield of wheat in Western Canada has been about 20 bushels to the acre. The average for the United States is about 13. At 20 bushels to the acre, 50,000,000 acres means 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat. The largest amount of wheat ever raised in the United States was 750,000,000 bushels.

The people of Western Canada do not realize that their wheat age is but dawning. At present it taxes the capacity of the railways to handle the 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 bushels the country raises on 3,500,000 acres. It will require an enormous amount of railway building, elevator building and general development of the country to produce and handle the immense amount of wheat the country is capable of raising. The elevator capacity of Western Canada is now about 45,000,000 bushels and is rapidly increasing. At Port Arthur the Canadian Northern has built the largest elevator in the world, having a capacity of 6,150,000 bushels. Winnipeg now handles more wheat than any other city in America except Minneapolis. The Grand Trunk Pacific, a new transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern, are planning to build thousands of miles of railway in the next few years to take care of the crops and to open up homes for the millions of people that are now beginning to flock from all parts of the world to the last great free or cheap land region left in the civilized world.



ELEVATOR AT PORT ARTHUR—LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

SNAP SHOT OF THE PRESIDENT

PHOTO BY U.R. HOVEY TAKEN AT OYSTER BAY

The above from a snap shot caught at Oyster Bay election day hardly calls for comment. It speaks for itself—smiles for itself, if you will. "De-lighted" is written on every muscle and feature; and then it was only anticipatory delight, prompted more immediately by the sight of old friends at the Oyster Bay station.

Current Events.

St. Petersburg paper wants Russia to invade India.

Egyptian officials clear Suez canal for Russia's Baltic fleet.

War reopens in Turkey and sultan rushes troops against rebels.

The rumored recurrence of Emperor William's throat malady is not believed in court medical circles.

The Mississippi River Improvement association asks for an appropriation to make a six-foot channel.

Governor Peabody, of Colorado, denies he is ready to yield the executive chair to Governor-elect Adams.

Commander Booth-Tucker sails from New York for England and is accompanied to the dock by 500 Salvationists.

Chicago is blamed as a breeder of tuberculosis in resolutions adopted in the state charities conference in Rockford.

Three hundred men and girls are rescued from a burning factory building on the Bowery in New York by the heroic work of firemen and volunteers.

Charles G. Glover, a gold Democrat, has been appointed to take entire charge of the details for the inauguration of President Roosevelt. He is a banker of Washington and supported McKinley in both the Bryan campaigns.

Railroad men, in combating the charge that live stock rates are excessive, say that cattle raising in the northwest is being supplanted by other industries.

Destroyer Rastoropny, after arriving in Chefoo from Port Arthur, is blown up by her crew when two Japanese destroyers are seen off the harbor, an attack evidently being feared.

State banquet at Windsor Castle for King Charles of Portugal is given a happy significance by the fact that earlier in the day an arbitration treaty between Portugal and Great Britain is signed.

Foreign envoys in Washington believe that Prince Fushimi has come to the United States seeking intervention in the war. A high authority scouts this theory, and says no mediation is sought by Japan.

Dr. Charles W. Dabney, the new president of the University of Cincinnati, in his inaugural address, criticises the expenditure of large sums for war preparations and urges that the money might better be spent on schools.

Bishop Gallor, of Tennessee, says attempt of Socialists to dictate industrial conditions invites ruin.

A German naval engineer invents a gas engine which he thinks will displace steam in warships.

Series of acetylene gas explosions in the plant of the Pyle Headlight company, Chicago, kill four men.

Canvassing board begins work in Denver, and many glaring frauds in the late election are discovered.

Secretary Shaw issues a call on the national banks for $26,000,000 of the government deposits before March 15.

Prince Fushimi, before leaving Washington for St. Louis, presents to Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Hay personal gifts from the mikado.

American Federation of Labor in San Francisco votes $25,000 a week for five weeks for the relief of the Fall River mill strikers.

Weekly trade reviews report a continuance of favorable conditions, retail business being active, country demand good and collections reasonably prompt.

Milwaukee Democrats, alarmed at the Socialist gains at the recent election, urge a union of the two old parties for the spring campaign, but the Republicans are not willing.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with the cabinet hostesses, have decided to abolish the cabinet dinners in Washington this winter, and hereafter semi-official affairs will be given.

The Japanese, having double tracked the railroad from Port Dalny, are rushing 60,000 men to reinforce Oyama.

One man is dead and three others seriously injured as the result of a fire which destroys a tar plant in Denver.

New York storekeepers will push the prosecution of shoplifters in an effort to stop annual losses from thefts of $10,000,000 to $500,000.

New York school janitor completes 50 years of service in one building and is given an anniversary celebration by the teachers and scholars.

The Catholic university announces that it will go ahead with its plans, ignoring the defection of its founder, Marquise de Monstiers.

A boom in the Philippines is certain as a result of the election, which has stilled native unrest and given capitalists confidence that investments in the islands will be safe.

Mrs. Roosevelt has decided to accompany the President on his visit to the World's Fair on Thanksgiving day, as she is said to dread the journey as exposing her husband to danger.

Frank L. Hecker has resigned as a member of the Panama canal commission and his resignation has been accepted by the President. He gives poor health as his reason for withdrawal.

Labor leaders favor the organization of a new central body to supplant the Federation of Labor, charged with useless business. The charter fight in San Francisco may affect this new venture immediately.

Puzzle over the date on which Peary Commissioner Ware's resignation takes effect is cleared by the President, who indorsement on Mr. Ware's letter of January 1 as the data.

The sentiment among Republican leaders in favor of a special session of congress to revise the tariff is growing. President Roosevelt favors prompt action, but has not yet decided to issue a call.

National Founders' association announces a new policy of shop rule, putting aside many principles for which trades unions contend in the matter of regulation of wages and method of payment.

St. Petersburg dispatches quote General Stoessel as reporting that he will hold Port Arthur until the Baltic fleet arrives in March if he can get supplies. Japanese shells destroy an arsenal and one of the forts.

NEW 1903 EDITION

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

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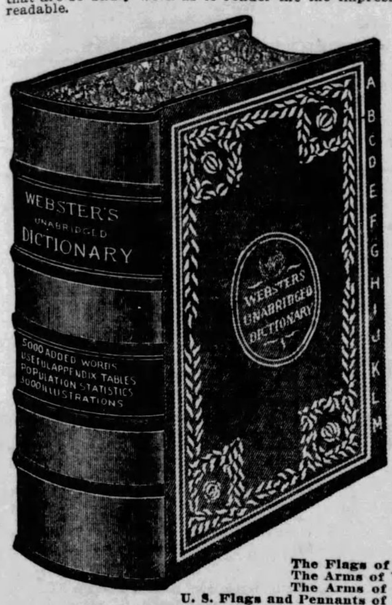
A $7.00 Book and The Weekly Blade One Year for $3.50

While Webster's International Dictionary is generally known as the leading authority in the English language, the publishers of the Webster series have recognized the necessity of popularizing the well-known UNABRIDGED. This has now been modernized and enriched by a NEW SUPPLEMENT (copyright 1903), which brings the work well up to date and adapts it to the wants of those who require a dictionary at once of high quality and low price.

THE NEW EDITION, published July, 1903, has entirely new and attractive cover design, and is handsomely bound in Full Tan Sheep, with black and red labels printed in gold. Every book is Double Thumb-Indexed. The work is printed on good paper; has lithographed end-papers and marbled edges. It is printed throughout from type-set plates, and must not be confounded with the cheap reprints of the 1847 edition which are printed from photographic plates that are so badly worn as to render the the impressions therefrom almost unreadable.



SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

The Dictionary Proper, with supplement, containing over **118,000 words and meanings.**

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Vocabularies of **Scripture Proper Names** and **Modern Geographical Names.**

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Also a memoir of Noah Webster, a **Brief History** of the **English Language, Principles of Pronunciation,** and of **Orthography, Rules for Spelling, etc.**

This edition of the Unabridged also contains four lithographed colored plates, showing:

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Cut Paper Patterns

Ladies' Shirt Waist.

No. 6123—The greatest charm wrought by the new blouse models will be the continued long shoulder effect. Rarely has there been introduced a more becoming style for it builds up a stateliness otherwise wanting. A feature that is distinctly new and developed, no doubt, from the effort to exaggerate the shoulder line, is to have the fulness in the sleeve taken up in a box pleat which extends up over

the shoulder into the collar, or as shown here, forms a finish for the neck edge. The front of the waist is finished by a box pleat, and the sleeve has a pointed cuff. The blouse, like all the new styles, is worn with a separate collar. Another practical idea in the finishing is the peplum. This is a circular piece which fits the hips smoothly and holds the waist in position. In these days of heavy shirt waist materials and full skirts, such a finishing will be appreciated by all who do not care to add extra width to the hips. In the matter of separate collars a good idea is to have a number of different kinds and then a new effect is obtained each time the waist is worn. Mercerized goods make the prettiest of these waists for general wear, but the model is a suitable one for silk, louisine, satin, or lightweight cloth.

Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' One-Piece Dressing Sack.

No. 6009—No woman can have too many dressing sacks, especially if they be pretty and well made. We all know their comfort, and they are rightly included in every woman's wardrobe. In the pretty design shown here, simplicity and good taste combine to make it a most attract-

ive model. It is made in one piece, and suitable for material alike on both sides, although if one prefers the collar in front and back might be faced if the material is not alike on either side. The fulness of the front falls in pretty jabot style and the fancy pointed collar slightly ripples over the shoulders and back. The front is made a little longer than the back, thus overcoming the tendency of making one look "dumpy," as the ordinary dressing sacks do. The sleeve might be gathered into a band, although the flowing sleeve is very pretty. Ribbon-run beading finishes the neck, and bands of colored embroidery affords the trimming. Cotton or woolen crepe is a most satisfactory material for sacks, and one can buy such pretty bands for it as well. French flannel, silk, outing or wash materials are suited to the mode.

Sizes—Small, medium and large.

Handkerchief Underwear Set.

Nos. 6011-6012—As the season advances scarcely a garment is seen without some bit of decoration in the shape of a handkerchief. We have the handkerchief stock, the handkerchief shirt waist and negligee and now its use is daintily brought out in the decoration of lingerie. The night dress shown here has a round yoke which is trimmed with a shaped handkerchief forming a frill over the shoulders. The sleeves are also finished by a shaped handkerchief which falls in pretty ripples over the arm. The neck of this night dress may be made high if preferred. The drawers pattern is the open style with fitted yoke and draw string in back. They are finished on the lower edge with shaped handkerchief frill to correspond with the night dress. Night

Gown No. 6011—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 in. bust measure. Drawers No. 6012—20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 in. waist measure.

Child's Sleeping Garment.

No. 4313.—One of the most sensible garments ever worn by children is the one-piece "bed suits" which covers the child from "head to toe." It is a garment that is recommended by nurses as well as by mothers, and protects the body so well that the child does not take cold if the

covers are kicked off. Then, too, the limbs are free and the child can kick to his heart's content without fear of croup or other ailments.

The garment is quite simple for any mother to make and yet a joy to the child who will wear it. There will be no more trouble in getting ready for bed for every child likes to get into clothes that are distinctly his own. The body part is in one piece; the closing may be down the back or at the side in drawers style. In cases of delicate children, where it is necessary to soak or rub the feet in case of illness, the inner seams at the ankles should be finished by button and button holes as this enables one to roll up the foot covering. If desired, the garment may be made without feet. These serviceable little garments may be made of outing, madras, canton flannel, muslin, cashmere or flannel. In fact, any soft material that can be put into the wash frequently is suitable to the mode.

Sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

Girl's Coat.

No. 4428—In the smart design shown here, we have a loose coat that is far more satisfactory for growing girls than the fitted coats. Girls at this age are pretty straight up and down and a tight-fitting coat is not nearly as becoming. The model is characterized by an unusually full back. It may be made with one or two capes, or none at all, and the sleeve may be in Bishop or full style. This is a design that is suitable to silk or cloth, and a pretty development would be of peau de sole, using embroidered bands

that have a touch of gold in it, and gold buttons for ornamentation. This coat, i

might add, may be made with a quilted lining to give extra warmth.

Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Child's Frock.

No. 4509—A stylish little design that exemplifies the use of kilt skirt and the Russian style of closing is shown here in a little frock that may be worn by girls

or small boys. The model is very attractive in percale, linen, pique or heavy cotton fabrics. The front of blouse may be decorated by buttons or machine stitched. The plaited skirt is a style that is very jaunty and youthful, and one that is most popular just now in juvenile wear. Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

ATTENDANCE AT THE FAIR

Reaches a Total of 552,019 During Last Week.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—The record of admissions at the world's fair for the week ending Saturday, November 19, is as follows:

Monday, Nov. 14., 72,763; Tuesday, 84,435; Wednesday, 87,410; Thursday, 90,537; Friday, 84,621; Saturday, 132,253; total, 552,019.

Recapitulation:

April, 1 day, 187,793; May, 26 days, 1,001,391; June, 26 days, 2,124,836; July, 27 days, 2,343,557; August, 27 days, 3,088,743; September, 26 days, 3,651,873; October, 27 days, 3,622,329; November, 17 days, 1,597,383; total 17,617,905.

BRECKINRIDGE DEAD.

Distinguished Kentucklan Dies After Brief Illness.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 21.—All the immediate kin, save his brother, Major General Joseph C. Breckinridge and his son, Robert, who are abroad, are here for the funeral of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, this afternoon from the First Presbyterian church.

Telegrams from all parts of the country have brought expressions of sympathy to the family of the dead statesman. Local papers are crowded with tributes from friends, war comrades and colleagues in public life.

By proclamation of the mayor and action of the Chamber of Commerce all business houses are closed to do honor to the memory of the late distinguished citizen.

Colonel Breckinridge died Saturday night at 11:45 o'clock, after a brief illness which had its beginning from a stroke of paralysis.

The end was calm and peaceful. The distinguished patient was partly conscious in the last half hour.

Colonel Breckinridge was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, having served with distinction in the former. He entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the rebellion and was mustered out in 1864. In 1874 he was elected a member of congress from this district and served several terms. He proved a lion in debate and won fame as an orator of the first magnitude.

In 1893 he came into unpleasant notoriety as the defendant in a suit brought by Miss Madeline Pollard, his legal ward. Miss Pollard secured a verdict for $50,000 but never got any of the judgment.

He was defeated for the Democratic nomination for congress in 1894 and his defeat was ascribed to the Pollard scandal. He temporarily retired from politics, but in 1896 took the stump for McKinley and Hobart. He thereafter acted with the Republicans.

PAT CROWE FOUND AGAIN

Alleged Kidnaper Reported to Be in Mexico City.

Mexico City, Nov. 21.—Patrick Crowe, for whose capture Cudahy, the millionaire packer, is reported to have offered a reward of $25,000 as the kidnaper of his little son, is thought to be in this city, and the police are endeavoring to locate him.

Cesnola Dies Suddenly.

New York, Nov. 21.—General Louis Palma De Cesnola, director and trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, died suddenly from an attack of acute indigestion. He was 72 years old.

Japanese Prince Who Is Visiting Washington, and His Suite

Washington, Nov. 19.—Prince Fushimi, his party, and his escorts, left Washington yesterday for St. Louis. Before leaving, on behalf of the prince, Mr. A. Sato, grand master of the household of his imperial highness, Prince Fashimi, made this statement:

"Since the arrival in this country, his imperial highness has been deeply impressed with the good will and courteous attention universally shown him by the people of the United States. Genuine sympathy for Japan entertained by them in her present struggle is a source of profound satisfaction to his highness, and he hopes earnestly that his mission of friendship and good will may in some measure be conducive of strengthening that tie of amity and good correspondence which happily exist between the two countries. His imperial highness especially feels grateful to the President of the United States who, representing as he does, the sentiments of the people of this great republic, has extended to him a most cordial welcome and his imperial highness does not hesitate to say that the unalloyed pleasure he has already derived, and will hereafter derive from his visit to this country, woud far outweigh that of his military achievements in the battlefields of Manchuria."

At St. Louis an elaborate program for the reception of the prince has been planned, including the dinner by President Francis, the dinner by the Japanese charge d'affairs, reception by the mayor of St. Louis and by the board of lady managers. The prince and party will leave St. Louis on the 24th, thence traveling incognito to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago and by the steamship Mongolia, scheduled to leave San Francisco on the 28th of December, he will leave for home.

FIRE AT WORLD'S FAIR

Blaze in Missouri Building Causes $20,000 Loss.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—The loss from the fire in the Missouri building at the World's Fair was not so great as at first supposed. A great deal of the furniture was saved, together with most of the paintings and practically all the books.

According to President M. T. Davis, of the Missouri commission, the loss sustained by the state will only amount to $20,000. This is explained by the statement of Mr. Davis that after the World's Fair is over the building, which was the finest state structure on the grounds, would not bring more than $5,000.

"I am happy to say that inspection has proven that but ten paintings of Missouri's former governors and supreme court justices are so badly burned that they cannot be replaced," said Mr. Davis. The loss was mostly caused by the destruction of furniture.

The Missouri historical exhibit has been temporarily placed in the Ohio building. Most of the books belonging to the state university will be returned to Columbia, Mo., before the end of the week. Only a few of the books are damaged.

The mammoth relief map showing the topography of Missouri was not damaged in the least. All the furniture on the first floor was saved, while that on the second floor was destroyed.

During the remainder of the World's Fair the Kansas City casino on Model street will be used by the Missouri commission as headquarters.

Not since the opening of the exposition has such an assemblage of Sunday visitors gathered on the grounds as that which crowded around the ruins of the Missouri building yesterday.

A FREE CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT

Mrs. J. Kay, "G" 6568 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill., still sends out her inexpensive and harmless remedy for the tobacco habit, which cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

Wanted War With England.

Vice Admiral Avellan, the Russian minister of marine, is the leader of the Russian war party and he is reported to

VICE ADMIRAL AVELLAN.

have been greatly disappointed that war with England did not result from the North Sea incident.

A FATHER GOES TO JAIL

Rather Than Send His Children to School.

Marion, O., Nov. 19.—John Schweckendick, a gardener of this city, is in jail for refusing to send his children to school, his claim being that he needs them to work in his garden and help him pay for the land.

As a result of a hearing, held in the probate court Wednesday, Schweckendick was informed that he would be expected to give a bond of $100 to keep his children in school, and failing to do this he would be obliged to go to jail. He then said he would not give the bond, but the court gave him until 3 o'clock Friday afternoon to think the matter over and give the bond. As Schweckendick said he expected to be delivered to the sheriff and would like to meet the man, the probate judge took him to the sheriff's office and gave him an introduction to Sheriff Sells.

Schweckendick then left for home with a statement that he would come to the office, and give himself into custody in the event he decided not to give the bond. He surrendered himself yesterday afternoon.

Fires Numerous on Wooden Vessels

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Underwriters are worried a good deal over fires on wooden vessels which have occurred during the last six weeks. Eight boats have been burned and become total losses during that time. All of the boats belong to the class which will be displaced by the coming of larger tonnage, and their departure will not affect the marine situation any during the coming season.

COCKRELL'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR

THOMAS K. NIEDRINGHAUS

The next state legislature of Missouri which will be Republican, will, unless all signs fail, elect Thomas K. Neidringhaus United States senator to succeed Francis Marion Cockrell, a Democrat, who has been in the senate nearly thirty years.

Mr. Niedringhaus is chairman of the state Republican committee. Entire credit for the recent successful Republican campaign in this state has been given to him. He is very popular and democratic, and appealed particularly to young voters. Mr. Niedringhaus is in the spring of middle age. He is mentally alert possesses much ability as an organizer, and is a successful business man. He is a corporation official, and is well to do financially.

It is said that Mr. Niedringhaus conducted the recent campaign without any financial assistance from the national Republican committee, and that he raised all of the funds himself.

Mr. Niedringhaus is not putting forth any efforts for the United States senatorship. His friends are vigorously pressing his candidacy. Richard C. Kerens, the former national committeeman, is said to be an aspirant for the senatorship, but the general belief is that Mr. Niedringhaus has such a strong lead that Mr. Kerens will have little chance of winning.

BIG FIRE IN CINCINNATI

Several Five Story Buildings Burned Loss, $700,000.

Cincinnati, Nov. 21.—Fire caused a loss in the central part of the city on the south side of Fourth, between Walnut and Main streets, and also on Main near Fourth, yesterday, approximating $700,000. It started about noon in an abandoned building in the rear of the Pounsford Stationery company. There was a strong breeze that caused the flames to spread rapidly, so that with the whole fire department at work it required several hours to get the conflagration under control, and early in the afternoon a general conflagration was apprehended. The loss on the several five-story buildings was $140,000, distributed as follows. McMicken estate, $75,000; Rudolph Wurlitzer, $40,000; Baker estate, $10,000; Sammet Bros., $10,000; J. Frank Jones, $5,000. The nine-story St. Paul building stopped the fire westward and was damaged about $500. But little was saved east of the St. Paul building to Main street. As the McMicken estate all went to the University of Cincinnati, that institution is a heavy loser. The heaviest losses were on stocks of merchandise, as follows: The Rudolph Wurlitzer company, pianos and musical instruments, $200,000, insurance $220,000; the Pounsford Stationery company, $60,000; F. A. Schwaill & Sons, manufacturers of glassware and bottles supplies, $55,000; Queen City Window Glass works, $40,000; the Loring Andrews company, jewelry manufacturers, $45,000; Sammet Bros., tailors, $7,000; Thomas Kennedy, type machinery, $15,000; J. M. Filers & Co., $15,000; F. H. Berning & Sons, tobacco, $15,000; Benzinger Bros., $5,000; Black Publishing company, $5,000; Kineon Coal company, $2,000; Thompson Stationery company, $2,000; George Schmerhus & Sons, tailors, $2,000; Beta Theta Phi's, $1,000; John F. Hugo, printer, $1,000; the Cincinnati Blue Print company, $1,000; John Holland's gold pen factory, $1,000.

Clergyman Drowns.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 21.—Rev. R. B. Taylor, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, has been drowned in the bay. Dr. Taylor was a member of the sailing party of about 20 persons on board Captain McPherson's yacht. In walking along the edge of the boat he slipped overboard into the water. Before any of the members of the party could render assistance he had sunk.

FAIRBANKS GIVEN OVATION

People Excited Over Rumor of His Injury.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 19.—Vice President-elect Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, passed through Pittsburg last evening on his way to Washington, and was the recipient of an ovation which he had not expected. He was called upon to make a speech, for which he had not bargained, and responded pleasantly. While the coming vice president thanked his many friends in Pittsburg for their thoughtfulness Mrs. Fairbanks wept outright.

Early in the evening word reached here from the west that there had been a wreck on the Pan-Handle road, and that Senator Fairbanks was among the injured. The bad word flew and the union depot was soon filled with anxious people inquiring for confirmation of the news that the coming vice president had been hurt in a smashup.

While the station people were trying to answer many questions at once, telling that they knew of no wreck, Senator Fairbanks, having alighted from a train with Mrs. Fairbanks, walked through the depot toward the lunchroom. He was recognized and in an instant the air was filled with hats and cheers. One old fellow ran up and grasped the hands of the coming vice president, shouting that he was glad to see that Mr. Fairbanks had not been hurt in the wreck.

"What wreck?" asked Mr. Fairbanks.

He was told, and then, realizing that the great crowd had come there in anxiety over a report that he had been hurt, he was deeply moved and made a short address, thanking the crowd for their solicitude, while Mrs. Fairbanks cried her thanks.

TREASURER IS ARRESTED

Little Faith in Story That He Was Bound and Gagged.

Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 21.—James P. Storm, former county treasurer of Yavapai county, who was found bound and gagged in the vault of his office on November 9, and who reported that he had been robbed of $15,000 by two men and then placed in the vault, where he claims he remained for fourteen hours, was arrested yesterday and charged with embezzlement.

Women Who Know

Wine of Cardui has been so helpful to me that I feel it my duty to advise sick and suffering women to try this wonderful remedy.
MISS MARTHA HUBER,
505 East 88th St., New York City.

Wine of Cardui is simply wonderful and I wish that all suffering women knew of its good qualities. MRS. WILHELMINA SNOW,
Treas. Economic League, Portland, Me.

Every woman suffering with female trouble should try Wine of Cardui, and I fully believe they will experience the same benefits and cure which I have. MRS. L. A. AUSTIN,
606 N. 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.

My advice to suffering women is to take Wine of Cardui and they will never be disappointed in the results. MISS LOUISE FINE,
125 Hennessy St., New Orleans, La.

WINE OF CARDUI

These women say Wine of Cardui will cure menstrual disorders, bearing down pains, ovarian pains, leucorrhœa, nervousness and hysteria—that this pure wine will rob childbirth of its worst agonies, and that the change of life need have no terrors for a woman who takes this great female tonic. Will you take their advice?

Secure a Bottle of Wine of Cardui today.

WRECKS ON THE COAST

Result of the Mighty Storm on the Atlantic Coast

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—After having having been lashed to a mast for more than 24 hours and with hope of being rescued almost abandoned, Captain Fisher and crew of seven men of the brig C. C. Sweaney, were taken from their perilous position Tuesday afternoon by the steamer Hawaiian, Honolulu, for this port.

The men suffered greatly from exposure to the weather, but are apparently no worse for their experience.

The brig left Charleston early last week for Philadelphia with a cargo of lumber and encountered the Southern hurricane Sunday off the Virginia coast. The brig withstood the terrific wind and sea for a short time only, and then became waterlogged. The deck load and houses were swept away, and the vessel finally broke in two. The crew then climbed the mainmast and lashed themselves to the mainsail to keep from being washed away. They remained in this position until Monday morning by which time the sea had moderated enough to permit them to return to the deck of the half sunken hulk. No vessel was sighted until Tuesday morning, when the Hawaiian responded to their distress signals and rescued all hands. The brig was abandoned in latitude 36.30 N, longitude 73.45 W.

Other reports of Sunday's great storm are still coming in from the sea. The Hawaiian also reports having passed a four-masted schooner, bottom up, with masts floating alongside, about seventy miles southeast of the Delaware capes.

The British steamer Regutus, from Collier's Cove, N. F., for this port, reports having encountered the hurricane 150 miles northeast of Delaware capes, and having the after hatch, wheelhouse, jolly boat and life boat stove.

Portland, Me., Nov. 17.—The Boston fishing schooner Vidia M. Brigham was run down and sunk by the tug Walter A. Luckenbach, off the Portland lightship, at 9:30 o'clock last night. Of the crew of fourteen on board the fisher, all but one, John Daly, of Boston, who was at the wheel, were saved.

The tug struck the schooner well aft and cut off her stern and it is believed that Daly was caught in the wreckage. All but Daly and a man on watch were below at the time of the accident, but with the exception of the helmsman all were able to clamber on board the tug and were brought back to this city at 1 o'clock this morning.

The crew were unable to save any of their effects, but left the vessel so hastily that nearly all came up to the city clad in only their underwear.

The Brigham left Gloucester yesterday morning for Booth Bay, for bait and was two miles and a half off the Portland lightship when she met the tug Walter A. Luckenbach, bound for Providence, coming out of the harbor. The tug came upon the schooner quite rapidly, but a greater portion of the sailing vessel had run by. The bow of the tug, however, struck the schooner aft of the main mast and cut her stern nearly off. The tug stood by the schooner, which began to settle immediately, and picked up all of the crew except Daly.

Machias, Me., Nov. 17.—That three residents of Rogue Bluffs lost their lives in the storm Sunday night seemed certain yesterday when an auxiliary fishing schooner was found sunken in six fathoms of water near Spruce island, five miles from Rogue Bluffs.

The boat was believed to be the auxiliary schooner Uncas, which left Eastport Sunday and in the gale of that night is supposed to have struck on the ledges outside Spruce island, and sunk with her crew, consisting of the owner, Captain John Wallace, Walter Davis, and an unknown man. Captain Wallace had been expected home since Monday.

The Uncas was built three years ago and was valued at $3,000.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 17.—Efforts to identify the sunken craft on Spruce island ledges resulted last evening in bringing to the surface the body of Captain Wallace, of the fishing schooner Uncas. Wallace had lashed himself to the wheel, but the grapples caught in such a way that the line was broken and the body came up.

The bodies of the other men of the crew were not recovered.

TICKET WAGON IS ROBBED

Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' Circus Loses $30,000.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21.—While en route on a flat car between Greenville and Tarboro, early Saturday morning, the ticket wagon of the Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' circus was entered and robbed of $30,000. The entrance to the wagon was effected by the use of the regular keys, which had been stolen from the treasurer of the circus.

The robbery was not discovered until after the entire circus, which was traveling in three sections over the Atlantic Coast Line, had reached Tarboro. The ticket wagon was on the second section, and arrived at Tarboro at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. The first section reached there a half hour earlier and the third at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The man and woman arrested at Charlotte, North Carolina, charged with the robbery, have been released from custody.

Held for Embezzling.

Boston, Nov. 19.—State Representative Harry Buxhaum was held for the grand jury by the municipal court yesterday, on a charge of embezzling $2,000 from his former employer, James W. McClellan. Buxhaum was defeated in Ward 12 when he stood for re-election as a Republican candidate at the recent election.

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LADIES in need send for a **FREE TRIAL.** Never-failing Monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate case. F. E. KARN CO., Dept. 25, Buffalo, N. Y.

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AGENTS wanted to sell to business houses, by sample, an Account-Book needed by nine out of ten. **$3. to $15.** made daily. For free specimen sheet, terms, etc., address, H. W. PAMPHILON, Pub., 27 Third Ave., New York.

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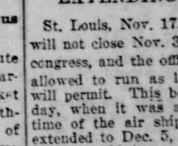

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20 PASSENGERS HURT

Engineers Saw Collision Was Coming and Jumped.

Peru, Ind., Nov. 21.—A fast passenger train wreck occurred on the Wabash railroad at Bement, Ill., Saturday afternoon when Continental Limited train No. 4, eastbound, and the Toledo-St. Louis mail train, No. 9, northbound, met in a head-end collision. The accident happened at the Bement passenger station and on a straight track, in broad daylight, consequently the damage was not so great as it might have been. The officials refuse to give any information regarding the cause of the accident. Superintendent Cotter will conduct an investigation. It is said that the dispatcher at Decatur, Ill., made a mistake in giving his orders to the trainmen. The trains were a quarter of a mile apart when the true situation was discovered by the engineers. As the Continental Limited is not scheduled to stop at Bement, it was making sixty miles an hour. The speed maintained by the mail train was about forty miles an hour. When the engineers saw that a collision was inevitable, they did all in their power to prevent a serious accident, and remained at their posts until the big locomotives clashed. They blew the signal of distress and the trainmen, warned of the impending danger, prepared to escape. The firemen having jumped the engineers followed. When the crash came, the speed of the trains had been reduced to about fifteen miles an hour. The engines were wrecked and the mass of escaping steam from the burst pipes of the locomotives added to the tossing of the cars frightened the hundreds of passengers. The tender of the engine pulling the mail train was telescoped by a mail car. The tank of the Continental Limited's engine broke in the end of the baggage car of that train. Baggage was knocked to the other end of the car, and a pile of trunks in falling barely missed the baggage man. No less than twenty persons were slightly injured. One woman who had her nose broken, was taken in charge by Superintendent Cotter, when he arrived with the wreck train. Sumner Hart, aged nine, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hart, of this city, had his eye blacked and his cheeks bruised in falling from a seat. The trains were delayed about four hours.

EXTENDING THE FAIR.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—The World's Fair will not close Nov. 30, the date fixed by congress, and the officials hope it will be allowed to run as long as the weather will permit. This became evident Tuesday, when it was announced that the time of the air ship contests had been extended to Dec. 5, and when Secretary Stevens said it was hoped the government would not object to open gates as long as possible. The admission for the added period probably will be 25 cents.

The last installment on the federal loan of $4,000,000 was paid into the United States subtreasury yesterday by the exposition officials, the sum being $191,850.

Will Burn His Shirt.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 18.—L. D. Myers, of Emporia, a Republican who long had promised to celebrate by burning his shirt whenever Missouri should go Republican, has fixed upon Thanksgiving Day for the burning. He has announced that he will take off his shirt in front of his residence and burn it, asking William Allen White to apply the torch. Myers and White have been invited to perform in front of the state capitol building here.

'Frisco Contributed $1,400,000.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The subscription list for the Japanese loan has been closed in this city. The total amount subscribed here is nearly $1,400,000.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Establish something, achieve something, produce some result, let humanity assimilate thee, and remember thee as a part of itself.

THURSDAY.

Quit you like men, be strong. Let all that you do be done in love.

FRIDAY.

A great, growing, grandly unfolding soul can be fashioned anywhere, if only God be with him, and his faculty, it may be, will be completing itself as truly in one employment as in another.

SATURDAY.

Splendor from within! It is the only thing which makes the real and lasting splendor without. Trust that inevitable law of self-expression. Be, not seem! Be beautiful, and you will by and by seem so.

SUNDAY.

There is not one of us who cannot bring something of God's life to our fellow men. No matter how arid your life is, no matter how dull it is, no matter how poor it is, it is possible for you to be the giver of life to your neighbor—life to your neighbor.

MONDAY.

If we had lost our chief good, others' good would still remain, and that is worth trying for.

TUESDAY.

If you want to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and what people think of you.

Sophonisba Talks of the "Experiment."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Sophonisba's face wore a sort of introverted, meditative expression, as if present-day concerns were far away. So long did this continue that I began to think she had taken up a premanent abode "in the silence." I never attempt to make her talk, however, when she is not so inclined. We have a way of "letting" each other that always works remarkably well.

Presently she began to speak. Imagine my surprise when I found she was quoting from one of James Whitcomb Riley's characteristic "pomes." When Sophonisba falls into poetry I know she is moved in her feelings. These were the lines:

Whatever be our station with Providence fer guide,
Sich fine circumstances ort to make us satisfied;
Fer the world is full of roses, and the roses full of dew,
And the dew is full of heavenly love that drips for me and you.

"What is the occasion?" I asked, when she concluded.

"I was thinking," she said, "that that is about the way we women feel here in Toledo since the election. Anybody who attended those meetings held after it was all over, or read the accounts of them, would know that for the time being, the world was "full of roses," and satisfaction ruled the day. I was thinking, too, how surely steady persistent effort in one direction will finally bring anything earnestly desired to pass. It is as certain as the turning of the magnetic needle to the pole. Why we fail in undertakings, is because we get discouraged, think it is all of no use, and either give up entirely or work in a half-hearted way that can bring no real result."

"What strikes me the most forcibly," I said, "is the change in the attitude of many people towards voting."

Sophonisba laughed.

"Do you remember," she said, "the first time after the law was passed, when we went to register, how some men who stood on the outside of the booth looked us over as if we were freaks escaped from the Zoo? This time those we saw viewed us with equinimity, some even smilingly, appearing to recognize the fact that we were simply fulfilling a duty by helping to accomplish something for the good of the whole community, as we believed."

"Change is growth," I said. "What would happen if we all jogged on, crystalized in old opinions, and refused to accept anything new? The difference today from the past is, that women, as you said, are aiding men to bring about some of the changes that the public good seems to demand."

Neither spoke again for a few minutes and then I saw a smile dawning upon the face of Sophonisba.

"What is the matter now?" I queried.

"I was just thinking of the varied experiences that are traveling toward that woman-member who has just been elected to the Board of Education," she replied. " She stands now 'in the golden glory of a hardly won victory'—that is quoted—the first and only woman official in the city of Toledo. By and by that 'golden glory' will change to a search light, and then heaven help her, for she will be expected to do the impossible. Should the new board spend too much money it will be because She has not a head for business. Should she not employ most of her time in visiting the schools, She will not be doing her duty. Should she chance to find evils that ought to be corrected She will be meddling with what is none of her business. I tell you the world will not be 'full of roses' for her the next four years, and there will be precious little 'dew' in those she chances to find."

"You take a very pessimistic view of the future," I said. "Haven't you faith to believe that those who nominated her, who worked for her, and who voted for her will stand by her while she is trying to solve the hard problems set for her solution. She is only one of the board after all."

"Yes, but she is a woman,—spelled with a capital W,—in an official position. It is an experiment, and any mistakes she may make will be, in the eyes of many, the fault of sex. Of course it is the duty of each and all of us to give her all the help and sympathy possible, but will we do it? After the enthusiasm of pursuit and victory have passed away, is it certain that the most of us will settle down and leave her to carry the responsibility as best she may? It is vitally important that, having brought about the recognition of a right principle, women shall help to produce the best results. Naturally, men are going to watch to see how it will work out. They showed themselves ready to believe it a good thing when they cast so many votes in her favor."

Sophonisba spoke with a great deal of earnestness.

"And that very faith in the outcome is going to be a strong factor in the successful work of the woman-member," I said.

"Yes," she replied laughingly, "if it is not like that of the woman who had been reading about the words of Jesus, 'if ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain Remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove.' She thought she would try it upon the mountain in front of her home. After a season of prayer—in which she was perfectly sincere,—she ordered it away. It did not obey, and she instantly exclaimed: "There is that mountain yet, just as I knew it would be."

"I see the 'bearings' of your story," I said.

"And yet," Sophonisba resumed, "perhaps that poem of Charlotte Perkins Gilman's entitled Coming, expresses a real truth. I happened to come across it in a paper a little while ago. Let me read it to you.

Because the time is ripe, the age is ready,
Because the world her woman's help demands,
Out of the long subjection and seclusion
Come to our field of warfare and confusion
The mother's heart and hands.

Long has she stood aside, endured and waited,
While man swung forward, toiling on alone;
Now, for the weary man so long ill-mated,
Now, for the world for which she was created,
Comes woman to her own.

Not for herself! though sweet the air of freedom;
Not for herself! though dear the new-born power;
But for the child, who needs a nobler mother,
For the whole people, needing one another,
Comes woman to her hour.

"The kernel of it all lies in the last few lines, for this struggle which woman has made during all these years and is making now, is not, and never has been, 'for herself alone,' but for the whole people who need one another. And so I believe that because the women of Toledo are coming to their hour, they have chosen one of their number, who is splendidly equipped for the purpose, to make this educational experiment, an experiment which, if successful, as it surely will be, means so much for the future."

"Amen!" I said in my inmost soul, as the conversation ended.

The Cozy Corner

BE A FRIEND TO MAN.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament.
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife,
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both parts of an infinite plan—
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

—Sam Walter Foss.

SHE SENT IT WITH PLEASURE.

In regard to the poem that appears at the head of the Cozy Corner today Mrs. F. P. Wherry writes:,

"Noticing a request from M. B. J., of California, for a poem, I take pleasure in sending the copy I have. May I add a word of appreciation of the Household page? Miss Bouton's writings are wonderful to me, and the Keynotes of Harmony are specially helpful.

A WORD FROM ST. LOUIS.

As we have found the St. Louis letters in the M. G. R. so very interesting I thought I would send one to the Cozy Corner, hoping it might touch on some subjects that the "farmer folks" would enjoy.

We have always been hard-working farmers, never feeling, while we were paying for the land and raising the children, that we could afford any pleasures that would cost us much money; but now we have the farm paid for, and the children are all able to take care of themselves, we decided to take a vacation, and though it did cost a good deal, we do not regret it one bit. Until now, we, like so many of our class, have only known of what was doing in the world, by what we read in the papers; and I never before realized what a great difference there is between reading the best possible description of a thing, and seeing that thing with our own eyes. In this little vacation of two weeks, we have enjoyed many new experiences, and have a stock of memories to last the rest of our days.

As we could not expect to see all, or even a small part of all the sights, we tried to see a few things well, instead of having just a peep at many. In the German building we found many very interesting exhibits, among them a double stove; one end for coal, and the other for gas, while between them was a pit for charcoal where broiling could be done. Such a stove would be useful either for a short fire in hot weather, or a steady coal fire in winter.

There were many labor saving devices for housekeepers that would be impossible for farmers' wives as they required electricity to work them; but as soon as some enterprising farmer who owns a small waterpower learns to utilize it for making and storing electricity, these helps may be easily procured by us, as by our city friends.

A Russian idea for keeping tea and coffee hot was to have a tube running through the center of the pot, thus keeping the heat inside, instead of wasting it on the outside of the vessel. An automatic potato masher that would save time and strength, was made with a perforated metal trough in which the boiled potatoes were placed, when by means of a lever, a small child could press the potato through the perforations. Think of being able to let the baby mash the potatoes for a table full of men in harvest time!

An egg boiler in which the eggs were passed through tubes into the water, and lifted automatically at the number of minutes you wish them to be boiled, would also prove a help. A dishwasher shown was not only useful in washing and drying the dishes with very little effort on the part of the operator, but with its polished wood and nickel trimming was really an ornamental piece of kitchen furniture.

A bread mixer; a combined sharpener and polisher for steel knives, an elevator on which food or dishes may be raised to any floor and stopped automotically by the pressing of a button; and a passenger elevator that can be operated by the passenger, were among other devices that attracted our attention.

For the men there were labor saving inventions without number, but I think my good man was most interested in the biograph, that showed the daily life of the farmer. First there was the man coming out of his house and going to feed the stock; after breakfast—which was shown in detail—we saw him harness his horses to the plow, then watched the plowing, the rich black furrows being turned in such a realistic manner that it was difficult to believe they were not the "real thing"; we could even see the swelling veins in the horses' necks!

In the house we saw the wife going about her duties, preparing the meal that the farmer and his men soon came in to eat; then, in the evening, the family sitting around the table reading—The Blade, of course—the daughter playing on the cabinet organ, and the mother doing the weekly mending. It was all very natural, especially the mother who always finds something to do.

Because I do not know where to stop in telling you of what we saw, let me close this long letter with these figures shown on the state buildings.

Kentucky produces annually, 350 millions of pounds of tobacco; North Calolina produces 128 million pounds; and Virginia 120 million pounds of this poisonous stuff. (The last three words were not on the posters!)

Illinois produces annually 284 million bushels of corn, and what the people do not eat is converted into the best corn-fed pork, to feed people with. Wisconsin has 18,000 cheese factories, and makes 60 million pounds of cheese annually. Which does the most good to the most people; cheese and corn, or tobacco?

Mrs. Ellen Brown, Indiana.

The Household editor does not think any apology necessary for giving so much space to this very interesting letter from Mrs. Brown, and similar ones from those who have been fortunate enough to attend the great exposition will be most acceptable.

AN ANSWER FOR MRS. GRAVES.

Seeing an inquiry from Mrs. Amos Graves in regard to ridding the house of carpet bugs, I will tell her that if she will pulverize equal parts of alum and borax and sprinkle it plentifully around the edges of her carpets, and in boxes and wardrobes, wherever these bugs are found, she will soon be rid of them. I have tested this remedy with success.

MRS. N. A. N., Ohio.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanks for all the favors
That heap our grateful hands;
Thanks for blessings far and wide
In this best of lands.

Jubilant our hearts,
Lift we songs today,
To the Lord of harvests,
Owning Him alway.

Thanks for our happy homesteads,
Thanks for work to do,
For the leal and loving,
For the old and new.

Jubilant our souls!
Lo! our psalm we raise
To the Lord of harvests
Lift we songs of praise.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Will Carleton's Magazine, Everywhere, for November.

Here, There, Everywhere.

For those who wish "something new," the little Mitonka bags or purses, of soft leather, with dangling fringe of strips of leather and beads, are the latest things in Indian work. These are commonly called Squaw Bags.

A pretty lunch cloth is made of linen with small designs done in colored embroidery around the edge. These designs have the top toward the center of the cloth, so the guests can see the pictures as they sit at their places. This makes a subject for conversation, and if the designs are especially pretty or well done, they will add much to the serving of the luncheon.

A work bag made of plain linen, in the same way as the ordinary darning bag, has a picture of a woman worked on the front side; she is represented as doing whatever kind of work the bag is supposed to hold; darning, knitting, crocheting, etc.

Never give medicine out of a bottle, until you have carefully read the label. Too often, when in haste, the wrong medicine is given because this simple precaution is neglected.

In baking beans, if a cupful of thin sweet cream is poured over them a half hour before removing from the oven, they will be greatly improved.

For an ordinary earache, fold a towel around the neck, and with a medicine dropper or a teaspoon, pour very hot water into the ear. Continue this for ten minutes, using the water as hot as possible. Then plug the ear with a bit of cotton wet with sweet oil or glycerin.

If the case is an aggravated one, caused by a gathering in the ear, fill the ear with oil as hot as can be borne, and place a piece of cotton in the opening. If this cotton is wet with warm paregoric, it will sooner soothe the pain.

To clean copper or brass, rub with half a lemon dipped in common salt. Wash quickly with clear water, and polish with flannel.

Sage tea used three or four times a week, will, it is said, darken the hair, and produce a healthy growth.

When calling upon a friend who is visiting at the home of one who is a stranger to you, you should—as in the case where the hostess is an acquaintance—ask for the hostess first, and leave cards for her if she is not at home.

As soon as a death in family of a friend is known, you should call, or send a card of sympathy; but unless a very intimate friend of the family, you should not ask to see the bereaved ones, and it is the height of rudeness to ask to look at the dead before the day of the funeral. If it is announced that the burial will be private, do not remain to watch the mourners go to their carriages, but leave the grounds as soon as the services are concluded.

If you marry a physician don't sign your name Mrs. Doctor Brown, unless you are a practicing physician yourself; the title Dr. belongs to your husband, and he alone is entitled to use it. So in addressing the wife of the clergyman, do not write Mrs. Rev. Smith, but Mrs. John Smith, or whatever the name may be. If it is necessary for identification where there are more than one man with the same name and initials, you can place the title of the husband in parentheses thus—Mrs. (Dr.) James Brown, or Mrs. (Rev.) John Smith.

It is not considered the best of taste to leave the cards attached to floral offerings in place after the flowers are arranged for inspection at a funeral. Some friend of the family removes them and puts them carefully aside, to be shown to the family later, and acknowledged by them by a card or note of thanks, not alone for the flowers, but for the sympathy which inspired their giving.

A good way to utilize the small pieces of soap that will accumulate in bathroom and kitchen is to shred them very fine and dissolve in hot water, using only enough of the latter to melt the soap. When this cools it will form a jelly, which may be used each time by pouring sufficient quantity of it into the water to make a stiff lather.

If your "foamy sauce" for fruit and suet puddings fails to "foam," it is either because the butter, sugar and fruit juice, used in it, were not rubbed to the proper "creamy" consistency, or else the sauce was stirred after it began to "melt." To make it properly, rub two cupfuls of sugar to a very light cream with three-fourths of a cupful of butter. Then add, by the teaspoonful, beating constantly, one cupful of fruit juice. Just before using, put the bowl containing the sauce into a dish of boiling water until it is dissolved, but do not stir after this process begins.

If the bottom crust of a pie is brushed over with white of egg before putting in the filling, it will not become soggy.

The secret of making good mashed potatoes is this: Keep them hot while mashing; have the milk hot when it is added to them; beat them thoroughly and serve hot with a generous piece of butter dropped (not smeared) over the top.

This "hot" condition applies to the serving of all foods. Many a well cooked dinner is spoiled by careless serving. If a dish is supposed to be served hot, see that it is hot, and not lukewarm.

Cooking by Electricity.

Electricity as an aid to housekeeping is likely in the near future to revolutionize the culinary work of the twentieth contury home, displacing the kitchen range and doing away with the trouble of building a fire. An article printed in a recent number of the magazine called The Twentieth Century Home, says this, in part, concerning electricity when harnessed to the cooking-stove. Let us say

AN ELECTRIC KITCHEN IN A NEW YORK FLAT.

you want to cook something. You go into the kitchen, and, instead of laboriously building a fire and then waiting around until the stove is hot enough for business, you simply step up to an electrically fitted table or range and turn on the little black button. Immediately you get just the heat you want, at its full strength, ready for any kind of cooking. Another advantage—you can easily and quickly regulate it. That there is neither dirt, smoke nor ashes to trouble you, goes without saying.

A good many women have expressed their doubt about using so dangerous a thing in their kitchens as electricity, but their fears are wholly unfounded. There is not the least possibility of a shock. The wires are never "charged," and can be handled by any one with impunity. Nor is any technical knowledge necessary to operate the electric cooking outfit. It is merely a matter of making a connection by inserting a plug into the wall socket and then altering the small plugs on the utensils to secure the degree of heat desired.

In flats and apartment houses, where space is always at a premium and a hot kitchen in the summer time makes all the other rooms veritable infernos, the coming of electricity for cooking has been hailed with joy. There is a large apartment house in New York city where each suite is provided with an electric kitchen so small and so compact as to be no larger than a good-sized closet. This is so titled, hooded and ventilated as to make the escape of any odor to the other rooms impossible. Another large apartment house has electrically equipped its suites with an outfit of an oven, three round heaters and a broiler, so arranged as to be readily movable. After each meal, they can be stowed away in the closet out of sight.

These are but a few of the advantages and possibilities which are being developed by the modern march of science. To cook "by lightning" seems a wonderful thing, but it is no more wonderful than the many marvels which have already been accomplished through the agency of electricity.

ALL KINDS OF "SHINE"

Moonshine.

Beat the whites of 6 eggs to a very stiff froth, then add gradually, 6 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar (if you wish it thicker, add more sugar up to a pint). Beat it well, not less than 30 minutes, and then beat in either one heaping tablespoonful of preserved peaches, cut in tiny bits, or a corresponding amount of jelly. Set it on the ice until thoroughly chilled. In serving, pour into each saucer some rich cream sweetened and flavored and on the cream place a liberal portion of the "Moonshine." This quantity will be sufficient for seven or eight persons.—Mrs. H. C. M.

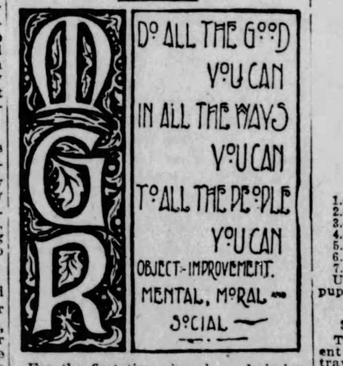
Sunshine Cake.

To serve with the above, the following recipe will be found very nice. Use the whites of 11 eggs, the yolks of 6 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 cupful of flour, 1½ cupfuls sifted granulated sugar; beat the yolks very light, and add the flavor and the rest of the sugar; put yolks and whites together and fold in the flour and baking powder, mixing as quickly as possible. Bake from forty to sixty minutes in a slow oven in an angel food pan, if you have it, if not, in another kind.

Snow Cake.

As a contrast nothing could be nicer than this, which will also serve to reflect the various "shines."

Whites of 10 eggs beaten to a stiff froth; sift lightly on this 1½ cupfuls of fine white or powdered sugar, stir well, add 1 cupful of flour mixed with 1 teaspoonful of baking powder; flavor with lemon.



For the first time since her admission, Western Girl, No. 2, rises in her place to address the meeting as follows:

I live in the northwestern part of West Virginia, on the Little Kanawha river. My home has been among the hills always, and I think them the most delightful surroundings on earth, especially in the springtime, when they are covered with flowers and pretty leafy trees.

"O. P. F.," in what part of the state do you live? Perhaps we are neighbors, who knows?

"A Rose from the Keystone State," asked and gained admission to the M. G. R., having as her passport this well written letter:

I have been for a number of years silently enjoying this merry corner of The Blade, and wished to become a member of your circle, where there seems such a genuine feeling of good fellowship.

I have tried to follow your motto, though in too timid a manner to be very successful, but my sentiments on that subject can best be expressed by some lines of Phoebe Carey's, which come to my mind:

"If you've tried and have not won
Never stop for crying;
All that's good and great is done
Just by patient trying."

May I come in? I feel sure, if you could hear the dreary tone of sadness of that great vocalist, the wind, as he sighs through the trees around this dear, big, old house where I sit alone, you would say "yes."

Doubtless you have read of the hazing at the Northwestern University, chronicled in all newspapers, where seven freshmen were forced to walk blindfold from an old ice chute into thirty feet of water in a clay hole. Several of the students were threatened with pneumonia as a result of this "prank," and all suffered severely from the shock. In regard to this, it seems to me there should be a public protest from every state in the Union against such brutal practices.

For, do you not think, when parents, often by depriving themselves of pleasures and comforts, sometimes even of necessities, send their boys to college, that those boys should be protected, if not taught to put down by study manliness, the brutish, barbarous elements of animal nature? When I think if it were my brother, who is to me "the dearest boy in the world," who had been so treated, and whose life was hanging in the balance, I long for the "writer's gift" that I might voice my protest through the medium of the press!

A "Phebe-Bird" came flying into the circle this morning, with a few wise twitters concerning the up-bringing of children. Miss Prudence thinks her theory is all right; the trouble with its carrying into practice is this. Oftentimes a usually obedient child will "go wild" when there is company present, and say and do things for which it must be spoken to more than once or twice, then and there; moreover, a mother's nerves are not always proof against the fresh insistence of a child, and she will yield to persistent teasing from sheer inability to hold out against it. The child has nothing to do but tease; the mother must think of many different matters, and attend to many other duties, and frequently will give a hasty decision, which in justice to the child she must "take back" later on. However, let us listen to Phebe-Bird's lay.

I have no children, neither have I a husband, but nevertheless (my brother Jim says consequently). I think I could manage a family much better than many of my married friends do. Concerning the husband, I will not speak, as of course, his "early training" might have made him impossible, but I know very well if I could have the bringing up of a girl or boy from the time it was born, that I could train it properly.

"Oh yes!" says Jim. "But I pity the boy or girl!"

I maintain that such a child would not be in as much need of sympathy as those we see every day who are so petted and indulged by their parents that they become little monsters of impoliteness and selfishness, with no idea of regarding any one's wishes or feelings but their own. A child who will not mind; who, when his mother says: "Do you hear mother talking?" permits her to talk, while he proceeds to do the very thing she is vociferously forbidding him to do, is a positive nuisance, no matter how bright and winning he may be. As he grows older, he seldom changes for the better, and his indulgent parents find themselves looked upon with very little respect by the child they "loved not wisely but too well."

On the other hand, everybody likes an obedient child; one who, when it transgresses as children will, through an overplus of life and animal spirits, has only to be spoken to once, to "sober up" and take its pleasure more sanely. I would always insist upon a child's minding; but I would try never to demand of it anything unreasonable, or to forbid its doing anything reasonable. It should understand that my yes, or no, was final; but I would consider well before I said it. I would never reprimand a child before its mates, (or my own) but I would never let it hear me confess that: "I simply can do nothing with him!"

"Oh yes!" Jim says: "It takes old maids to run "Mother's meetings," and to tell how children should be trained; wait until you have half a dozen or more, and then let's hear from you."

I'm sure my plan is all right, in spite of Jim, and then—I'm not such an awful old maid anyhow. So there now!

Banner Puzzlers

For October.

New Work..... Hawkeye
Solutions ..... Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in East Windsor, Conn., in 1703, and died at Princeton, N. J., in 1758. He was graduated at Yale in 1720, and prepared for the Congregational ministry. He was ordained pastor at Northampton, Mass., in 1727, where his sermons gained him a wide reputation. Here he remained for 23 years, spending the next six years as a missionary among the Indians at Stockbridge, Mass. In 1757 he was made president of the college at Princeton, where he died two months after his arrival.

HENRY.

2.—LADDER.

X X X X
X . . X
X X X X
X . . X
X X X X
X . . X
X X X X
X . . X

1.—Two consonants.
2.—A prophetess.
3.—A vowel and consonant.
4.—Chance; fortune.
5.—Two vowels.
6.—A collection of warships.
7.—Two vowels.

Uprights name two "expert" lady pupils of the 'Cademy.

DODE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS.

Two men, A and B, start from different towns a certain distance apart, and travel towards each other; on meeting it is found that A has gone 60 miles farther than B. A could have made B's journey in 40 days, but it would take B 90 days to travel A's distance. How far apart were the towns?

GEO. VORE.

4.—NOTED DISCOVERERS.

1.—Mouse Paver Cigic.
2.—Condone Peel.
3.—Saint Fred D. O. Done.
4.—Brome Frish Train.
5.—Squeaze Clavon Dullays.
7.—Same Jar Trice.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

What and where is (or was) the Alhambra?

NODDLE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—
"Believe not each accusing tongue,
As most weak people do;
But still believe that story wrong,
Which ought not to be true."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of November 10.

1.—Max Emanuel Ainmuller.
2.—Words forming double acrostic—Goat, rely, Aral, name, tear. Initials—Grant. Finals—Tyler.
3.—$67.
4.—Cat, hat; ire, are; cup, pup; hop, pop; sap, yap; toe, hoe; all, oil; ewe, owe; sad, lad; ace, ice; pay, gay; ell, all; bow, now. Happy Hooligan.
5.—The year 1816 was known as the year without a summer.
6.—Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote—
"The hardiest skeptic who has seen a horse broken, a pointer trained, or who has visited a menagerie or the exhibition of 'Industrial Fleas,' will not deny the validity of education."

Chat.

There was a nice little class in the 'Cademy this morning—A. T. Hammond, Pauline, Helen, Hawkeye, Geo. Vore and W. P. E. The guest of honor was C. M. B., who has been absent a long time, but who brought such a good excuse that the Schoolmistress was obliged to accept it, though she hopes he will never do so again.

The Columnites may think the word "good" a misnomer when they learn the excuse above referred to was a severe attack of pneumonia. The "good" part is that he recovered from it, and has promised to send us some more work.

Helen, sometimes the letters are delayed and two or three will be received at once, so only one mention is made of them; but all solutions are credited "on the books."

A. T. Hammond, your suggestions would be excellent if the 'Cademy were a real "institution of learning." But as its aim is simply to entertain, the "graded system" cannot well be used. If you will put your problem in arithmetical form it will be accepted "with thanks."

W. P. E., when even "history repeats itself" what can be expected in a 'Cademy where the pupils are constantly changing, so that the newer arrivals know nothing of the puzzles which have already been used?

In answering the "field and fence" problem Geo. Vore says: If a man got up early in the morning and cut around that field with a grain cradle, don't you think he would have a good appetite for his breakfast?

Remember the Christmas puzzles, children, and have them ready by the last of this month, so they may be "passed upon" by the deciding committee.

Confusing.

Harold is the only child of a father whose name is Howard, and the two names, so dear to the mother, are very often on her lips.

When Harold was four and a half he expressed a desire to learn the "big prayer" to say at night instead of the childish "Now I lay me." His mother thought it to him, and after he had been saying it, as she thought, perfectly for several months, he said one night, as she was leaving the room:

"Mamma, I'm not sure I say that prayer just right. Is it Howard be Thy name, or Harold be Thy name?"—M. M. B. in Harper's Monthly.

THE SLAVE GIRL'S THANKSGIVING

It was Thanksgiving Eve, but of this fact Pao Chu was entirely ignorant, for how could she know anything of Thanksgiving, or of giving thanks, when she was only a little Chinese slave, and had never been out of her prison in Chinatown?

Yuong Lee, the president of the Quond Duck Tong, a highbinder society, was her owner, and she supposed that everybody was like him, and that there was no goodness or happiness in all the world. All the world to Pao Chu meant just the limited area she could see from her iron-barred window—about one foot square. And yes—on one occasion the old hag who guarded her, had fallen into a deep opium sleep, and Pao Chu had slipped out on the tiny, flower-decked balcony, and, leaning far over, had gazed with pathetic eagerness down at the surging crowd of Chinamen below. But the poor little pearl—her name meant "precious pearl"—paid dearly for that one little tantalizing glimpse of the Chinese world. It happened to be the night of a Chinese celebration—the "Moon Festival"—and the light from the great dragon lanterns swaying about her shone full upon her pretty face. Many glanced upward, and were startled by the lovely apparition.

But alas for Pao Chu, the pure pearl in the mire! As she gazed down at the moving, merry crowd, living a whole life in that one moment, two passed beneath the balcony—a fateful two; one the highbinder friend of her master, who saw her face, and forever after wished to gain possession of it for his own, and the other her master, Quong Lee. At first he was amazed at the transformation that happiness had made in her face, and then, with one bound he was up the stairs.

The poor little slave girl stood transfixed with horror. She called hysterically on the little squatty god in the corner, but the god steadily refused to listen; and now her master strode furiously into the room, and grasped the poor trembling child with his great, cruel hands. He beat her so that she almost died, and she would so much rather have really died, but he would not kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. Oh, no! This little bit of stubborn womanhood would fill his purse with gold some day, and so he must not go too far.

From that time on there was no more freedom for the little slave. No fresh air save that which came through the tiny lattice; no glimpse of any human being save the old hag and the highbinder.

It was two years since her fateful visit to the balcony, and the girl was talking in her innocent way to the old woman.

"Suey Gong! do you know when I be sold? Will the new master beat me evly day? What kind of a life will it be? Tell me!"

These and many other questions; but to none of them could the old woman reply. If she had known the answers she would not have dared.

"I no sabe (understand) anything," she said. "I only know China girl neveh happy. Bad spirits allee times stay with her. She must alle timee play (pray) to the gods; she must work for man, he must beat her; she neveh be flee (free). She have heap plenty bad time here; I no know why; I no can tell."

"But why should I play to god when he neveh hear? Listen! Suey Gong! I no play to Chinese god any more. Afteh this I play—I play to 'Melican God, then we see!"

The old woman held up her hands in horror. Oh that she had never told this girl about the American God! It was too late now, though, for Pao Chu with clasped hands was saying:

"Oh, heap good 'Melican joss! Listen to a poor slave-girl's prayer! My mastar he beat me evly day; I no can tell why. I tly to be good, but he alle time beat me and starve me! I so unhappy. Oh, good 'Melican god, if you can hear me, set me flee (free)!"

Old Suey Gong was so terrified for fear the girl's prayer would bring down the whole horde of evil spirits upon them that she in feverish haste set to work to light fresh incense sticks before the joss, and to set fresh bowls of food and tea before him. All this happ ned on Thanksgiving eve, though there was nothing at all in the slave-girl's life for which she could be thankful, even if she had known it was Thanksgiving.

But wait!—there was som t ing, for her master received an impo tant telegram which called him out of the city, and he would not be able to r turn for two whole days—two days without being beaten! Perhaps already the 'Melican god had heard. If she could only gain the consent of the old woman she might once more venture on the forbidden balcony. The fates are kind and the opium goddess filed the old woman's brain with dreams and held down her eyelids. Garbed in pale lavender silk, the little girl stole noiselessly out on the forbidden balcony. Her slim, brown fingers lovingly caressed the Chinese lilies wrapped in red paper to scare away the bad spirits. Just now the bad spirits were not on duty, luckily for the little Chinese maiden. The tang of the sea air was so refreshing. She could look down tonight without fear, for her master would not come, and, although she did not know it was Thanksgiving eve, a prayer of thanks to the unknown, intangible power who had given her this moment's freedom went up from her innocent heart.

Everywhere down the streets of "Little China" the big lanterns glowed and swung in the fresh night air. A bell pealed out on the silence, and seemed to speak of peace, and of something different from the life she knew.

Suddenly her eye fell upon some one who did not wear the accustomed queue and blouse—a big, strong American man with a kind face stood looking up at her. He wore a blue suit and brass buttons, and on his coat gleamed a great shining star. While he gazed upward at the girl a carriage rattled over the cobble-stones and stopped right under the balcony.

And now the big man was saying—could it be that he was speaking to her? —"Hello, little one! would you like to celebrate Che San Yet?" She knew that meant thanksgiving, but the Chinese Thanksgiving did not come until February.

He resumed: "Come with me, you poor little slave, and I will take you to a good, kind home, where they will never beat you, and you will be free."

A STREET IN CHINATOWN, SAN FRANCISCO.

Free? She could not take in the meaning of the word. She could not even dream what it must be to be free. "Oh, no! I velly much 'flaid bad spirit catch me; I no can come, you down so low, and I up so high."

But just then the carriage door opened, and a woman's sweet face looked out, and a woman held out motherly arms of love toward the high balcony and its lonely occupant.

And old Suey Gong still slept.

A sweet voice called up: "Come and live with me, dear; I will always be kind."

Pao Chu's eyes filled with tears. It was the first time in all her life that any one had ever spoken a kind word to her. Before she could reply, the big policeman, who had someway slipped in through the rear, had taken her trembling little form in his strong arms, and, hurrying down, placed her in the carriage, where she was clasped in the tender arms of Miss Cameron, superintendent of the Chinese Rescue Mission.

She could not understand yet that she was free; but when she awoke on Thanksgiving morning and saw all the happy Chinese girl faces around her, and at the bountiful Thanksgiving table was made to understand the reason of it all, she realized the true meaning of Thanksgiving, and said: "It would neveh have happened if I had not played to the good 'Melican God."—From Little Almond Blossoms. Copyright by Little, Brown & Company.

DISPATCHES FROM STOESSEL

Torpedo Boat Took Them to Che Foo—Then Was Destroyed.

Che Foo, Nov. 16.—(Noon.)—It is rumored that the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny, which has put into this port, brought a dispatch from Gen. Stoessel asking the St. Petersburg authorities for instructions as to whether he would continue to hold out awaiting relief or make immediate arrangements with the Japanese for surrender upon the most advantageous terms possible. This rumor cannot be confirmed, but it is obvious that only dispatches of the highest importance would impel General Stoessel to risk the loss of a warship, by sending her out upon such a mission, in face of the rigid blockade maintained off Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet.

Che Foo, Nov. 16.—The Russians have blown up the torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—Advices from Lieutenant General Stoessel and Rear Admiral Wiren, brought by the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny to Che Foo from Port Arthur, have reached the emperor, but have not yet been made public.

The great importance of the information is apparent from the fact that the torpedo boat destroyer was deliberately sacrificed in order to get the communications from the beleaguered garrison. The only word which has reached the admiralty is a telegram from the captain of the Rastoropny announcing his arrival with official dispatches.

An attempt of the Japanese to repeat the Ryeshitelni incident in Chinese waters is confirmed.

Che Foo, Nov. 16.—2:30 p. m.—The captain of the Russian torpedo boat destroyed Rastoropny, which put into this harbor early this morning, has notified the Chinese authorities that he will disarm. It is believed that this decision was arrived at after communicating with St. Petersburg. There is reason to believe that Japanese cruisers have been watching the port, although a steamer which has just arrived saw no Japanese war vessels.

The commander of the Rastoropny, in an interview on his adventurous voyage, said:

"I left Port Arthur at midnight in a blinding snow storm. The boat was navigated through all the dangers of floating mines without a mishap. On reaching the open sea we saw a Japanese cruiser and some torpedo boats in the distance, but we were steaming rapidly through the storm with lights extinguished and passed them unnoticed. We reached Che Foo without mishap of any kind."

The commander of the torpedo boat destroyer was optimistic with reference to Port Arthur. He declared that all forts remained in Russian hands and that the garrison was confident and in good spirits. The former Russian governor of Port Dalny, M. Sakharoff, died recently at Port Arthur of enteric fever.

Second Squadron Sails.

Libau, Russia, Nov. 16.—The second division of the second Pacific squadron sailed today. It consists of the cruisers Oleg and Izumrud, the auxiliary cruisers Kuban, Terek and Orel; the cruisers Rion and Dnieper, (formerly the St. Petersburg and Smolensk) and the torpedo boat destroyers Liany, Rezity, Gromki, Grozny and Prozorlivy. The division is expected to overtake Rear Admiral Voelkersam's division by way of the Suez canal.

Afghans Cause Trouble.

London, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Moscow says a telegram received there from Baku announces that trouble has occurred between Russians and Afghans at Kushk. The Afghans, it is added, exploded a Russian magazine and many soldiers were killed. As Kushk is situated a dozen miles inside the Afghanistan frontier it is hardly conceivable that there could be a Russian magazine there.

General Stoessel Wounded.

London, Nov. 16.—According to a dispatch received here from Che Foo by a news agency, Commander Plen, of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny, which reached that port this morning from Port Arthur, confirmed the reports that Lieutenant General Stoessel is wounded but says General Fock is quite well. The commander added that there were sufficient supplies of food, ammunition and coal at Port Arthur to last a year.

According to report the wound received by General Stoessel has necessitated his confinement in a hospital; that he refused to relinquish the command of the garrison, and that he has issued orders to the troops to die at their posts rather than surrender.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Consul General Fowler Sends Report Concerning Port Arthur.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Consul General Fowler yesterday cabled the state department from Chefoo that the situation at Port Arthur is extremely critical, the outer forts having fallen into the possession of the Japanese.

He also states that three Japanese torpedo boat destroyers are lying outside of Chefoo harbor and that the Russian crew of the torpedo boat destroyer destroyed yesterday are transferring their arms and supplies to a Chinese cruiser which is posted in front of the Russian consulate.

IN BATTLE AGAIN.

Japs and Russians Are Fighting at Mukden.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—It is reported that a battle between the two armies below Mukden is in full swing. The war office does not confirm the rumor, though it admits that the activity all along the line indicates that both armies are ready.

The Russians, according to General Kuropatkin's report, are pressing the Japanese left, while a very significant movement of the Japanese is reported at Simssintin, 45 miles east of Mukden. A special correspondent, telegraphing under last night's date, says that the battle has begun, and that the thunder of the guns is unceasing.

Mukden, Friday, Nov. 18, via Pekin, Nov. 19.—A severe artillery fire was opened on the Russian right, commencing at daylight today, and lasting for several hours. There was also intermittant firing during the day. The Russians are expecting a general attack on the part of the Japanese.

Gen. Stoessel's Report.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—General Stoessel in a dispatch to the Empeorr dated Nov. 2, says:

"I am happy to report to Your Majesty that all the assaults from October 23 to November 2 were repulsed by our heroic troops. The most desperate assault occurred October 30, but thanks to the bayonets of the reserves and the bravery of volunteer sharpshooters the enemy was repulsed at all points. The Japanese did not return to the attack the same day and left a great number of dead uninterred upon the field.

"On October 31 the enemy twice attacked but each time was repulsed at the point of the bayonet and by hand grenades. Several of our officers and men were wounded.

"The spirit of the troops is excellent. It is difficult to establish any distinction as regards bravery. All are heroes. The bombardment of the fortress continues without intermission."

JAPS CAPTURE STEAMER

Was Attempting to Run Port Arthur Blockade.

Tokio, Nov. 21.—The navy department reports the capture of the German steamer Batelan while attempting to run the Port Arthur blockade. The department says that at 3 a. m., November 19, a Japanese squadron cruising off Yentao sighted a vessel steaming for Port Arthur. The gunboat Tatsuta pursued and overtook the steamer at 5 in the morning. On board of the vessel was found a great quantity of winter clothing, blankets, medicine and corned meats. The captain said he was bound from New Chwang. The route and cargo of the Batelan were considered to be suspicious and she was taken possession of and brought to Sasebo.

JAPS LAY DOUBLE TRACK

Thirty Trains Run Daily From Port Dalny to Liao Yang.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The Lokal Anzeiger prints a dispatch from Mukden yesterday saying:

"It is confirmed from various quarters that the Japanese have double-tracked the railroad from Port Dalny to Liao Yang. Thirty trains are running daily.

"The Chinese general Ma has received reinforcements again and has installed further Japanese military instructors. The Russians regard him with deep suspicion, and are keeping a sharp watch on his actions.

General Kuropatkin has issued an order of the day thanking the sanitary corps for the rapid transportation from Mukden October 8 to October 28, of the 28 wounded officers and 28,479 wounded men and 191 sick officers and 3,827 sick men."

GUNS ARE WEARING OUT

And Ammunition Becoming Scarce at Port Arthur.

London, Nov. 18.—The fact that the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny (which arrived at Che Foo Wednesday), left Port Arthur much later than the date of General Stoessel's published report, which relates nothing later than November 5, is regarded as significant. Apparently, however, Tokio has not yet received as late news as is contained in the report of American Consul General Fowler, at Che Foo, which was transmitted to the state department at Washington, Wednesday.

Special dispatches from Tien Tsin report a heavy bombardment of Port Arthur as late as November 12, and nightly sorties by small parties of Russians, who lose heavily by bayonet fights. These reports give no reliable details, but concur in statements that guns are wearing out and that the Russian ammunition is becoming scarce. The Daily Telegraph's Tien Tsin correspondent says he has received a report that the Japanese have suddenly advanced in the direction of Mukden, from which place they are now only 12 miles distant.

Praise General Stoessel.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—The newspapers today devote long articles to praise of Lieutenant General Stoessel and the heroic garrison of Port Arthur and to a general endorsement of the movement started at Kieff for a national subscription in behalf of the families of the killed and surviving defenders.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Another Russian Magazine Blown Up at Port Arthur.

Tokio, Nov. 18.—3 p. m.—A telegram from Noji reports the destruction of another Russian arsenal and magazine at Port Arthur. The Japanese discovered, it is said, the location of the arsenal and centered their artillery fire upon it. After dropping 200 shells in the locality they succeeded in blowing it up. The Japanese are widening their saps and are using them to move their guns forward. The Russians continue their spirited sorties, using hand grenades in their attacks up the saps.

GEN. STOESSEL'S REPORT

Says Port Arthur Can Hold Out Until Arrival of Fleet.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—Rejoicing over the undaunted spirit displayed by General Stoessel in his telegram of congratulation to Emperor Nicholas on the anniversary of his accession to the throne, and officially announcing the failure of General Nogi's nine-day attempt to present Port Arthur to the Mikado as a birthday gift, is tempered by private information that the gallant commander of the garrison has been wounded. General Stoessel was struck in the head by a splinter from a shell while he was personally directing the repulse of a particularly desperate assault, but, fortunately, the wound is not serious and General Stoessel has not been obliged to relinquish command. General Stoessel is regarded as the heart and soul of the defense, and his death or disability which would cause him to relinquish command would be regarded as an irremediable misfortune.

Other information sent by General Stoessel, which has not been divulged for strategic reasons, it is stated by the war office, is by no means unfavorable. While the garrison is now hemmed in in the citadel itself, not one of the main forts has been taken. The garrison has been provisioned, fresh ammunition has arrived and General Stoessel expresses confidence that the defense can be successfully maintained until the arrival of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's second Pacific squadron.

The report that the armored cruiser Gromobol had been injured at Vladivostok is confirmed. The vessel grounded as she was returning to the harbor from a trial trip, after the repair of the injuries received in the fight with Admiral Kamimura's squadron, but at the admiralty the injuries are said to be slight.

FISHERMEN FILE CLAIMS

One Man Wants $10,000 for Saving Lives of the Crew.

Hull, Eng., Nov. 18.—The board of trade inquiry into the actual occurrences off Doggerbank October 22 closed with yesterday's session of the commissioners, who report to the board of trade on the subject as speedily as possible. At the opening of today's session the commissioners and others paid high tributes to the gallantry of the members of the fishing fleet.

Dr. Woodhouse, representing the Russian government, said he would like to say, in behalf of those he represented, how much they regretted what had occurred, and he agreed with the remarks concerning the bravery of the fishermen. It would give him the greatest pleasure to convey the purport of these remarks to the Russian government.

The court then heard evidence regarding the financial circumstances of the killed and injured fishermen and those dependent on them, and claims were put in. Among others Skipper Whelpton, of the Mino, claimed $750 for injuries to his health and shock to his nervous system and $2,500 for saving the Mino when she was unseaworthy. The skipper of the Guil claimed $250 for injury to his health and $10,000 for saving the lives of the crew of the Crane. Others claimed from $250 to $500.

NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETE

Only Minor Point of Anglo-Russo Convention Remains to Settle.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The negotiations on the subject of the Anglo-Russo convention are practically concluded. Only one small minor point remains to be settled, and that is of such slight importance that Foreign Minister Lansdorff and Ambassador Hardinge this afternoon will discuss the question as to how and where the signatures are to be exchanged. In substance the change in the language regarding the termination of responsibility by the international commission will make the convention provide for the location of any blame which is found to exist upon any persons of Russian, British or foreign nationality.

To Watch Baltic Squadron.

Symonstown, Cape Colony, Nov. 19.—The British cruiser Barrosa sailed from here today. It is believed her destination is Walfish Bay, on the west coast of German Southwest Africa, and that her object is to watch the approaching division of the Russian second Pacific squadron.

SANK A JAP DESTROYER

Russian Midshipman Makes Daring Exploit Under Cover of Darkness.

Che Foo, Nov. 17.—The Port Arthur newspaper, Novikral, of November 11, copies of which were brought to Che Foo yesterday by the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny, prints brief details of a daring exploit which resulted in the sinking of a four-funneled Japanese torpedo boat destroyer. Japanese torpedo boats and one destroyer were engaged in removing mines, mostly their own, from Tache bay, on November 3. Midshipman Dimitrieff conceived the idea that he could torpedo the Japanese boats under cover of darkness, as the latter were very busy and enjoying a fancied security. It was the very audacity of the plan, the Novikrai says, that made it successful.

Securing a steam launch from the battleship Retvizan, one carying a torpedo tube, and accompanied by half a dozen silent volunteers Midshipman Dimitrieff, in the dense darkness, slipped out of the harbor and succeeded in evading the Japanese searchlights.

Circling around the Japanese boats with the launch moving at top speed, the midshipman came within striking distance from the seaward side and launched his projectile. It sped through to the destroyer. There was a sudden explosion and the destroyer sank immediately.

The launch then sped toward the harbor, but was not pursued, the Japanese evidently having not observed the launch and thinking that the destroyer had struck one of their own mines. Midshipman Dimitrieff is the hero of the day at Port Arthur, according to the paper.

ALEXIEFF HAS NEW JOB

Viceroy Is Made Member of Council of Empire.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—An imperial decree issued today appoints Viceroy Alexieff a member of the council of the emperor and of the committee of ministers.

JAPS RUSHING BUSINESS

'Frisco Custom House Cannot Handle Goods.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—The collector of the port of San Francisco says that an exceptionally large amount of Japanese goods is coming here and that the increase of importations has been so large that the custom house officials cannot handle the goods. The cause of the exceptionally heavy importations is that the Japanese people are offering their manufactures at low prices to help raise money for carrying on the war with Russia.

TO HOLD WORLD'S FAIR

Chattanooga Starts Movement for Semi-Centennial Peace Jubilee.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 19.—The first announcement was made yesterday of a formal movement to hold in this city in 1915 a world's fair to be known as the semi-centennial peace jubilee exposition, commemorating the end of the war between the states. It is learned that assurances of aid from the government and various organizations have been secured. The following address explaining the nature of the exposition has been issued:

"From 1861 to 1865 there was in these United States the greatest civil war the world has ever seen. Peace between the states was established on April 9 1865. The year 1915 will be the semi-centennial anniversary of the event.

"Chattanooga is the geographical center of the scenes of the civil war. With the great national interest that centers here, the United States government will no doubt contribute generously to such an exposition. It has had for years in contemplation the erection of a peace memorial arch at Chattanooga which is to surpass anything of the kind in the world. This could be finished and dedicated in 1915.

"Therefore, let us have at Chattanooga in the year 1915 a semi-centennial peace jubilee exposition to which the world shall be invited."

THE BUILDINGS COMPLETED

Arrangements for Lewis and Clark Fair Proceeding Rapidly.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 22.—With the exception of the government building, which has hardly more than begun, and the forestry building, which will be under roof within a week, the principal buildings of the Lewis and Clark fair are to all intents and purposes completed. A few hours' work in any of them is all that is necessary to put them in condition to receive exhibits. Some of the minor buildings are not so far advanced, but these and the trail with the connecting bridge of nations leading to the site of the government buildings will have reached a stage nearing completion by the first of next year. Indications at present would seem to warrant the belief that the exposition will be nearer completion on June 1 than on the opening day of any of the world's fairs which have preceded it.

JUSTICE MAKES RECORD

Authorities Quickly Dispose of Mississippi Negro's Case.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 19.—Lee Faulkner, a Desoto county negro, charged with assault, who has been in the Jackson jail for safe keeping for several months, was taken from his cell at midnight to Hernando, placed on trial when court convened yesterday morning, entered a plea of guilty, was given a life sentence, and is now on one of the convict farms in the delta.

The 200-mile journey, court proceedings and transfer to prison occupied less than ten hours, which is the record for Mississippi.

Under orders from Governor Vardaman, an escort of troops commanded by Major General Keesler accompanied the prisoner from Grenada to Hernando and on the return trip.

There was no attempt at mob violence and the exhibition of swift justice will doubtless have a salutary effect on the lynching spirit in this state.

SHOT THEIR COMMANDER

Order Restored After Mutineers Are Charged Upon.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 19.—A battalion of infantry stationed at Bahai mutinied yesterday at the instigation of a sub-lieutenant, according to a telegram received here. The commanding officer attempted to address the men, but was shot dead by the ring leader with a revolver. Other troops then charged the mutineers and order was restored. The sub-lieutenant who instigated the mutiny was fatally wounded and has since died.

HOTTENTOTS ARE RISING

Women Tell of Murder of Their Husbands.

Cape Town, Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Upington, on the Orange river, says that two women who have arrived there, give details of a Hottentot rising in German territory. Their husbands and a number of other Dutch farmers were brutally murdered, but twenty-three women and children escaped and reached Reitfontein in destitute circumstances.

ASCOLI HONORS MORGAN

Italian City Grateful for Return of Famous Cope.

Rome, Nov. 19.—The municipality of Ascoli has by acclamation conferred honorary citizenship upon J. Pierpont Morgan, in recognition of his action in restoring to the city the famous Ascoli cope. It was also decided to place a bust of Mr. Morgan in the city palace, together with a marble tablet, recording his generous action, and to bestow his name upon one of the principal streets of the city.

SCALPER IS FINED $250

Violated Law by Selling Stranger Non-Transferable Ticket.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—Robert J. Jerran, a ticket broker, was fined $250 in the city hall police court, yesterday, on the charge of violating the anti-scalping law by selling a non-transferable ticket. In assessing the heavy fine Judge Tracey said it was necessary to put a stop to the practice of selling strangers non-transferable and expired tickets.

AFRAID OF MASSACRE.

Serious State of Unrest Continues in Macedonia.

London, Nov. 22.—A serious state of unrest continues in Armenia, where killing and looting prevails, according to a letter received in London by the Bible Lands Missionary Aid society, from Dr. Raynolds, of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Writing from Van, October 26, Dr. Raynolds says:

"Both the political and economical conditions are very unsatisfactory. Poverty has greatly increased, business is pretty much at a standstill, and to crown all the revolutionists are so much in evidence that the people are in constant fear lest another massacre be precipitated. At the beginning of September, Van was brought to the very verge of massacre, and more recently an important village has been looted and burned with twenty or more persons killed. So you see the prospects for the winter are far from bright."

The latest mails bring communications to the Bible Lands society from missionaries in Macedonia, confirming the reports of distress there.

An American, Dr. Marsh, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, writes from the Okkrida district:

"I do not see how these people can get through the winter alive unless some one takes special measures. I dread to think of what must be the conditions and suffering here this winter despite all we can do in relief."

PRINCE FUSHIMI FETED

Pomp and Ceremony Mark His Entertainment at Fair.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—As the guest of the exposition management and the Japanese World's Fair commission, Prince Fushimi, cousin of the emperor of Japan, was yesterday feted at the World's Fair. Pomp and ceremony marked his entertainment. Fireworks announced the arrival of the prince at the imperial Japanese gardens, which were gaily decorated. Following an inspection of the gardens, the party proceeded to the west pavilion, where luncheon was served. The several exhibit palaces were in turn visited and a tour of the grounds made in the Yellowstone park coach. The days' program concluded with a banquet at the west pavilion tendered by President Francis of the World's Fair.

WORSE THAN THE TURKS

Christian Elements in Macedonia Are Causing Trouble.

London, Nov. 22.—The Standard today prints a long letter from Constantinople dealing with the situation in Macedonia. The writer says there has been a remarkable change in the last six months. Formerly it was a question of protecting the Christian population against violence, but now it has become one of intervention between various Christian elements. Since the policing of Macedonia has been taken out of Turkey's hands, the correspondent says, there have been recurring conflicts between rival nationalities, Bulgars, Serbs and Greeks, accompanied by barbarities quite as bad as those with which the Turks were formerly reproached. The truth is, according to the Standard's correspondent, each of these Christian elements wants independence, and their hatred of each other exceeds their detestation of the Turks. The Austro-Russian reform scheme, therefore, has not hastened the solution of the Macedonian problem or brought autonomy any nearer.

THOUSANDS GIVEN WORK

Carnegie Steel Company Plant Is Running Full Blast.

Sharon, Pa., Nov. 22.—Fires were lighted in blast furnace No. 3 of the Carnegie Steel company yesterday and by the last of this week will be turning out iron. This stack was completed a month ago at a cost of three-quarters of a million dollars, and it will make 350 tons of iron a day. The three stacks of the company are now on and the combined capacity is 1,400 tons. Two more of the open hearth furnaces were started yesterday. With the starting of these departments, the entire plant of the Carnegie company is on for the first time in six months. The blooming mill of the company also started yesterday. It is expected that the tin mill will resume within thirty days. Nearly 4,000 men are at work in the various mills at South Sharon.

BIG BLAZE AT ASHEVILLE

The Loss Will Total From $75,000 to $100,000.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 21.—Fire last night wrought damage totaling between $75,000 and $100,000. The loss may be further swelled before the flames are brought completely under control. The principal losers are the Theobold Candy company, building and stock destroyed; the Asheville Music company, and Bender's hair dressing establishment. The Asheville Citizen, a morning newspaper, caught fire twice, but was saved. All the burned buildings are located on Patten avenue. The losses are partly insured.

ONE CENT A WEEK LEVY

Federation Votes to Raise $75,000 for Textile Workers.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—The delegates to the Federation of Labor yesterday unanimously voted to levy an assessment of 1 cent per week for three weeks in aid of the textile workers now out on strike at Fall River, Mass., and to confer upon the executive council of the federation authority to levy additional assessments if such a course in their judgment should be deemed necessary. This will immediately realize $75,000 for the aid of the strikers. The vote was unanimous and was received with great cheering. Many delegates rose in their seats and tendered checks or even cash as the share of their organizations to John Golden, representative of the United Textile Workers of the United States.

Consul's Condition Critical.

New York, Nov. 21.—The condition of Carl Buenz, the German consul general in this city, was reported today as being extremely critical. The attending physician stated that Mr. Buenz had spent a very bad night.

GEN. ANDRE RESIGNS.

Paris, Nov. 16.—The state of the entire cabinet is considered to be seriously threatened by the resignation yesterday of the war minister, General Andre. Reports circulate that Marine Minister Pelletan, Foreign Minister Del Casse and other ministers are about to resign, but those who are close to these ministers say the reports are unfounded. However, it is conceded that the cabinet as a whole is not likely to survive long. The private view of some of the best informed persons within ministerial circles is that a new cabinet will be formed in the course of the next three weeks. It is considered certain that Foreign Minister Del Casse will remain in the reorganized cabinet.

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There is only One Genuine—Syrup of Figs,

The Genuine is Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

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Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine—Syrup of Figs

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SOLD BY FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

$114,530,633 FOR NAVY

Estimates Made for Year Ending June 30, 1906.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The naval estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, aggregate $114,530,633, an increase of $17,372,448 over the last appropriation. The estimate for the navy department proper is $768,610.

The following are the principal items in the estimates:

Pay of the navy, $20,000,000; pay, miscellaneous, $600,000; contingent, navy, $85,000; bureau of navigation, $1,779,750; bureau of ordnance, $5,103,506; bureau of equipment, $6,724,228; bureau of yards and docks, $991,585; public works, bureau of yards and docks, $0,764,030; public works, secretary of the navy (Naval Academy), $1,915,000; public works, bureau of navigation, $156,900; public works, bureau of ordnance, $504,560; public works, bureau of medicine and surgeons, $273,000; bureau of medicine and surgery, $335,000; bureau of supplies and accounts, $5,883,922; bureau of steam engineering, $4,322,720; naval academy, $349,075; marine corps, quartermaster, $2,593,596; quartermaster, $2,412,206.

The estimate for the pay of navy is an increase of $675,907 over the last appropriation. Under public works bureau of yards and docks, $4,157,000 represents new items, and under public works, bureau of navigation, $135,000 is for a naval training station in Rhode Island.

Following are the total estimates under the head of "Increase of the navy:"

Construction and machinery, $30,410,833; armor and armament, $14,000,000; equipment, $845,000. These involve an increase of $13,428,973 over the last appropriations.

PRESIDENT ON THE SOUTH

Says That Section Is as Dear to Him as North.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Colonel John S. Mosby received, a few months ago, a letter from Judge Roulhac, of Birmingham, Ala., commenting on the attitude of the southern people toward the President personally. Col. Mosby sent the letter to Oyster Bay, as he thought the sentiments expressed in it by a Confederate veteran would be gratifying to the President. He received a reply which he did not publish during the campaign, as he felt that the President's motives in writing the letter would be misconstrued. The letter is as follows:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904.

"My Dear Colonel Mosby:

"That is a fine letter of Roulhac's, and I appreciate it. I have always been saddened rather than angered by the attacks upon me in the south. I am half a southerner myself, and I can say with all possible sincerity that the interests of the south are exactly as dear to me as the interests of the north. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Colonel John S. Mosby, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C."

PRESIDENT IS NOT IN IT

Is Taking No Part in Missouri Senatorial Contest.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The following statement was given out at the White House today:

"Any statement that the President is taking any part whatever in the Missouri senatorial contest, directly or indirectly, for or against any candidate, has no foundation whatever. In fact, the President will not interfere in the slightest degree in the contest."

DISCUSSED THE TARIFF.

The President Took Up the Matter With Congressmen.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Discussion of possible revision of the tariff occupied some of the time of the President yesterday. The consideration given the subject was long and it was not of a serious nature. It was rather in the nature of soundings taken as a guide to future action. Among those who talked to the President on the subject were Representative Sereno E. Payne, of New York, chairman of the house ways and means committee, and Representative McCleary, of Minnesota.

Lady Curzon Removed.

London, Nov. 21.—Lady Curzon was taken by a special train yesterday from Walmer to Bournemouth, where she will spend the winter at Highcliffe castle, Christchurch, a mile outside the town. The milder climate of Bournemouth is expected to assist her convalescence. She bore the journey well.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

Meetings of the Zemstvo Grow In Interest.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—The interest in the meetings of the Zemstvo representatives is intense. The war and all other questions are temporarily forgotten. Nothing else is talked of. Liberals from all parts of the empire are flocking hither, including many from Poland and Finland. The hotel lobbies are crowded, almost resembling convention time in American cities. The permission granted by Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky was for an assembly of three hundred. The participants' friends display complete confidence in the protection afforded by the minister and his most outspoken sentiments. The situation altogether is unparalleled. Nothing approaching such a gathering has ever before been permitted in Russia. As evidence of the remarkable state of affairs it is sufficient to mention that one of the most prominent speakers yesterday was M. Petrunkeivitch of Tver, who spent 24 years in exile and who had only been allowed since Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's advent to come to the capital. Nevertheless the most able men in the assembly are counseling moderation and are doing everything possible to prevent demonstrations which might compel interference. One of the strongest members of the conference said to the Associated Press:

"We want to make our position plain to the government, but we desire to avoid every appearance of lawlessness. I sincerely hope the meeting will be productive of great good. We hope and expect that all provincial and district Zemstvos will follow our lead and demonstrate to the government that the voice of the nation is unanimous in asking for a direct share in the government by the people.

At the meeting of the delegates today section 9 of the memorial, by a vote of 5 to 3, was strengthened into a practical recommendation for a parliament, the language being changed to a specific declaration in favor of an elective body, not to participate in legislation, but to make the country's laws.

Sympathetic demonstrations are reported in various parts of Russia.

Congratulate Minister.

Kharkoff, Russia, Nov. 21.—The Law Society met at the university here today in order to draw up a telegram of congratulation to Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky embodying also the wishes of the people for reform. Many who were not members of the society, including ladies, were present. A few members opposed the dispatch of the telegram as useless which precipitated an uproar. In the midst of the tumult a large number of workmen entered the hall and showered the audience with revolutionary proclamations. The chairman declared the meeting adjourned. A semi-panic followed and there was a great crush for the exit, many ladies in escaping leaving their wraps behind. The workmen and some students remained and held an impromptu meeting, afterwards going out in procession singing revolutionary songs. The procession, however, was soon dispersed. No one is reported to have been injured.

NEW FOOD PRESERVATIVE

Will Permit of Foreign Food Being Imported Intact.

Berlin, Nov. 22.—The war department is experimenting in German Southwest Africa and China with a new food preservative, a sort of jelly. Sausages or any preserved meats dipped in this melted jelly which dries and forms a skin impervious to air. When peeled off months later, it leaves the food as fresh as when prepared. The imperial health office finds that the substance of meat or other foods is not affected by the preservative, which would permit of foreign foods being imported.

QUIET IN SAN DOMINGO

Cruiser Detroit Arrives With American Financial Agent.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Nov. 18.—The United States cruiser Detroit arrived here today from Monte Cristi, bringing the American financial agent, John T. Abbot, who is supervising the collection of customs duties there in accordance with the agreement resulting from the claims of Santo Domingo Improvement company, of New York, against the government of Santo Domingo. The Detroit reports that the German cruiser Panther is at Monte Cristi. The German minister is expected to arrive here shortly on board the German cruiser Bremen. Quiet prevails here.

Corset Factory Burns.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—Fire last night destroyed the warehouse occupied by John A. Berry & Co., manufacturers of corsets and millinery. Loss $75,000, well insured.

TROUBLE FOR THE CZAR

Internal Difficulties Begin to Manifest Themselves.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—Today may mark a red letter day in the Russian calendar. About a hundred representatives of the provincial Zemstvos assembled privately at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the avowed purpose of presenting to Emperor Nicholas, through Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky, a truthful picture of the internal conditions of Russia, accompanied with recommendations pointing in plain terms the necessity for calling a legally empowered constitutional assembly to have a direct voice in the government. The word "constitution," however, will be carefully avoided. The liberals have been greatly excited by the developments of the last few days. The meeting was to be held at the Duss, or city hall, but at the last moment official auspices were refused, the emperor withdrawing his consent. Many of the Zemstvos' representatives attribute the emperor's attitude primarily to the influence of Grand Duke Sergius, M. Pobedomostseff, the procurer general of the holy synod, and M. Sassonoff, a member of the council of the empire, and indirectly to such reactionaries as Merchersky, Strumer and Suchinsky. The two latter formerly were the late interior minister, Von Plevhe's, assistants, who were promoted to the council of the empire. When Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky dispensed with their services, the spectre of a constitution was successfully raised, according to their views. They are not disposed to criticise Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, whose good intentions they did not question. They believe he is powerless, but nevertheless, they express disappointment at the fact that he yielded. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's friends, however, have another side of the story. They insist that he acted in the sincere conviction of what he believed to be the best interest of Zemstvo development. They explain that when the minister began the negotiations, M. Shipoff and M. Petronkovich and Prince Ivoff were sent to explain what the meeting proposed to do, and the minister found instead of thirty-four presidents whom he had invited, about one hundred representatives were to be present, and that they proposed to go much further than their powers authorized. They were in no sense official representatives, chosen by the Zemstvos to present a memorandum to the government.

When the emperor declined to grant permission, however, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky informed the representative that although official sanction was declined, they could meet privately, police protection being guaranteed. Moreover, he himself at once drafted a law for submission to the council of the empire authorizing the Zemstvos to elect delegates to sit in a consultative body in connection with the department of rural affairs of his ministry. This law will be immediately promulgated, in order that the Zemstvos at their approaching meeting in December, may choose representatives.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's idea that ill-digested, precipitate action might wreck the prospects for the future, was supported by a number of the Zemstvos' representatives here, but the majority, although moderate in their views, rejected the advice of their colleagues as being simply a sop to a whale, and entered the meeting this afternoon determined to speak plainly.

Their program has a negative and a positive side. The first consists in the adoption of a sort of "reductio ad absurdum" argument in the form of a memorandum, in which they will attempt to show that the existing conditions in the empire, with constant unrest and disturbance resulting in an increase in the revolutionary propaganda, cannot continue. The course of Russian history will be traced to show the ebb and flow of liberalism, and it will be contended that the liberal tendency of the government, which began in the reign of Alexander II, was really checked after the Polish insurrection, and only briefly revived in the days of Lorish-Melikoff. The positive memorandum will recommend the calling of a constitutional assembly as the best means of securing a legal expression of the views of the nation.

The radicals and some student organizations had planned sympathetic demonstrations in front of the Duma, in favor of ending the war and calling a national assembly, but with the place of meeting of the Zemstvos' representatives secret, the demonstration will probably not occur.

HUERTAS RESIGNED.

Panama, Nov. 18.—General Huertas, the war minister, resigned this morning and President Amador, by a decree, accepted his resignation, leaving Huertas the rank of general unattached, but with a salary, which is equivalent to a pension. The army will not be disbanded just now. General Yuandia, secretary of the war office and an old veteran has been appointed to the supreme command of the troops. Everything is quiet now. The censorship on telegraphic messages has just been suspended.

One Million Dollars

Have Been Spent to Give Liquozone Free to the Sick.

When we purchased the rights to Liquozone, we decided to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one we learned of. We published the offer in nearly every newspaper in America, and 1,800,000 people have accepted it. In one year it has cost us over one million dollars to announce and fulfill the offer.

Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit to make such an offer possible? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no physician's endorsement. We have simply asked the sick to try it—try it at our expense. And that is all we ask you, if you need it.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anaemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—

COMMISSIONER WARE

Has Resigned the Office of Pension Commissioner.

Washington, Nov. 18.—A question has been raised as to the date when the resignation of Pension Commissioner Ware takes effect. The resignation was dated November 13 last, and accepted by the President the next day. Neither in the resignation nor in the acceptance was there any mention of time when the resignation should become operative. The commissioner's note was brief. He only said: "With best regards, I hereby tender this my resignation."

Since the President's acceptance has been received the commissioner has continued to discharge the duties of the office until the present time, and inquiry has developed the fact that it was his expectation to remain in office for some weeks yet. The question as to date has been brought unofficially to the attention of the secretary of the interior, but he has not as yet taken any steps in connection with thematter. The claim is made that Mr. Ware's occupancy of the office terminated when the President acted upon it and that no act of the commissioner's since that date is legal. When the matter was brought to Mr. Ware's attention today he replied that he had not known that the question had been raised.

"My intention has been," he said, "to remain in office until about the 15th, of December but I am not anxious to continue even until then. My original wish was to get out immediately after the election and I have only extended the time to meet the wishes of the President."

WANT FREIGHT RATE LAW

President Holds Conference With Commerce Committee.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Interstate transportation matters, with specific reference to the fixing of railroad freight rates, formed the subject of an important conference at the White House today. By previous appointment, Governor Samuel R. Vau Sant of Minnesota, Governor Cummins of Iowa, E. P. Bacon of Milwaukee, chairman of the interstate commerce law convention; Frank Barry of Milwaukee, secretary of the convention, and R. A. Higbie of New York, an official of the National Lumber Dealers' association, called on the President to urge him to use his influence to secure the enactment of a law which would confer upon the interstate commerce commission power to fix railroad freight rates in the commerce between states. The conference was arranged by Chairman Bacon and by his invitation Governors Van Sant and Cummins were present. Governor La Follette of Wisconsin was to have been a member of the delegation, but was unable to come to Washington at this time. The subject was considered by the President and the delegation at some length, the members of the party presenting their views, as individuals, and the resolutions adopted by the interstate commerce law convention which was held in St. Louis in October.

SWAYNE CASE REOPENED

Impeachment Hearing Against Florida Judge Resumed.

Washington, Nov. 21.—A sub-committee of the house judiciary committee today resumed the investigation of the impeachment charges against Judge Charles Swayne, of the northern district of Florida. In the last congress the committee made an energetic report recommending the impeachment of Judge Swayne, but minority reports were made against impeachment proceedings by most of the Republican members of the committee. Shortly before the adjournment of congress a resolution of impeachment was set for consideration in the house on December 12, the second week of the reassembling of the short session, and the judiciary committee was instructed to continue the investigation. Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, and Clayton, of Alabama, of the subcommittee, were present today, but Representative Gillette, of California, the other member, was unable to attend. The committee, however, decided to go ahead with the investigation, and Charles G. Forbes, a clerk in the general land office, was called as a witness. He testified against Judge Swayne regarding a timber trespass case in Florida, in which he alleged that Judge Swayne had exacted the fina a second time from the trespassers.

APPOINTMENT OF LEUPP

President Selects Correspondent for the Indian Commission.

Washington, Nov. 21.—President Roosevelt today announced the appointment of Francis E. Leupp, of this city, to be Indian commissioner, vice Wm. A. Jones, resigned. Commissioner Jones' resignation and Mr. Leupp's appointment will take effect on January 1. Mr. Leupp is the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post and has been identified with Indian affairs for many years.

ROUGH RIDERS' REUNION

Will Be Attended by President Roosevelt in the Spring.

Washington, Nov. 21.—President Roosevelt, according to his present intentions, will visit Fort Worth, Texas, in the spring on the occasion of the reunion of the First Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders). He has given his assurance that unless something unforseen happens he will make the trip. With the possible exception of an address to his comrades it is stated that the President will make no speeches, either going or coming.

ANOTHER TREATY SIGNED

United States and Switzerland Formally Agree to Arbitrate.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Secretary Hay and Mr. Probst, the Swiss charge d'affairs, today signed an arbitration treaty on the part of the United States and Switzerland. The treaty was signed at the state department at 10:30 this morning. It follows the lines of the American and French arbitration treaty.

Are You Weak?

Read this Letter from Geo. S. Beck, "The Worn-Out Man's Best Friend."

Dear Brother: Please give me your attention while I tell you of the Great Nerve Food and Tonic that cured me years ago when I, like you, lacked the vitality and strength without which a person is a man only in name; and which has brought Strength, Vigor and Vitality to more than 600,000 Exhausted men since I first started in business in this city six years ago. This greatest of all Men's Remedies is

BECK'S WONDER-WORKERS FOR MEN.

Its myriad and wonderful cures has built for it much the largest mail-order medical business in the world; and to any man who is weak where perfect men are strong I want to say as a sincere friend, and on my sacred honor as a man, that I do not believe there is in case of Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Kidney Ills, Premature Old Age, or Men's Weakness of any kind on earth (no matter what the cause, of how long standing, or whether the man be old or young,) that my **Wonder-Workers** will fail to cure easily and quicker at less expense than any other remedy if simply used at home, or at your work, one tablet at a dose three times a day. The price is **Only One Dollar**, always cash with order, by Ex. at your expense. It will cost you 25 cents at Ex. office. If you send $1.25 to pay packing and postage I send them under letter postage, prepaid, thus saving you 25 cents. Please *mention this paper*, the publisher of which may publish me as a fraud if I deal unfairly. Assuring you that the use of my Wonder-Workers will make a man of you in very quick time, I am sincerely your friend, **GEORGE S. BECK**, 44-46 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

MAY NAME COCKRELL

Missouri Senator Considered for Canal Commission.

Washington, Nov. 19.—While no announcement yet has been made regarding the President's action in the selection of a man to succeed Colonel Frank J. Hecker, on the isthmian canal commission it is known that he is considering seriously the appointment of Senator Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, to the vacancy. It is intimated that Senator Cockrell himself practically will have the determination of the matter. If his health will permit him to undertake the arduous work of the commission it is reasonably certain that he can have the appointment.

The President holds Senator Cockrell in high esteem, personally and officially, and feels that the services of a man of his character and ability should not be lost to the government if the senator should desire to continue in active public work. If the senator should conclude that he does not care to undertake the work of the canal commission it is certain the President will give him some congenial position befitting his character and services.

Cockrell Would Consider.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 19.—In talking with The Associated Press over the long distance telephone today, from his home at Warrensburg, Senator Cockrell said in regard to the Washington item connecting his name with a probable appointment at the hands of President Roosevelt:

"If tendered any position by the President, I should treat it with the greatest consideration, and do whatever might be best in the premises. I have great regard for President Roosevelt, and should he make any tender of a position I would appreciate fully the motive prompting it, nd of course, give it full consideration. However, it is manifestly improper at this time to state my probable action in such an event."

FOR EXTRA SESSION.

Wants Panama Canal Legislation and Tariff Changes.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—An extra session of the Fifty-ninth Congress immediately after the adjournment of the Fifty-eighth in March is now known to be the wish of the President. He will not insist upon it but will make an appeal for it to the leaders in Congress. Aside from the tariff it is said that some special legislation for the Panama canal strip will be necessary which can not be considered at the regular short session. On the tariff question it is said the President has declared that if there is to be any change in the Dingley act it should be made as soon as possible. If the "standpatters" are willing to go into the next presidential campaign without the least change in the tariff there is no necessity of an extra session, but if there is to be a change it should not be on the eve of either the next congressional or presidential campaigns. It is a case of either now or never. Attention is called to the fact that the Republicans lost because the McKinley bill went into effect just preceding an election and the Democratic party met the same fate largely because the Wilson-Gorman bill became effective under the same conditions. Several of the presidential candidates, including Judge Taft and Fairbanks, it is said, are taking the same view of the matter as does the President.

A PARCELS-POST TREATY.

Postmaster General Wynne and Baron Moncheur Sign One.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Postmaster General Wynee and Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister, today signed a parcels post convention between the United States and Belgium. The treaty will go into effect February 1, 1905. It is the third parcels post treaty negotiated between the United States and any European country and the twenty-sixth negotiated with any government, most of the existing treaties being with South America and Central America. The parcels under the Belgian treaty, as under the German and Norwegian treaties, are restricted to four pounds and six ounces each and $50 in value.

STANDARD OIL INQUIRY.

Company Likely to Give in and Show Its Books.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—In administration circles today it is denied that there is to be a vindictive investigation of the Standard Oil company, as has been published in New York papers. There is going to be an investigation of the concern's transactions along conservative lines and the Standard Oil officials are more disposed to open the company's books to the bureau of corporations than they were last spring when an attempt was made to investigate the corporation. The officials of the company now realize that the President is sincere in his efforts to enforce anti-trust laws and they will attempt to show that the concern is not being operated in defiance of law.

CABINET DINNERS TO END

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Decide to Abolish Them.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Notice has been sent out announcing that it has been decided to abolish cabinet dinners this winter. This is the result of consideration on the President's part and of Mrs. Roosevelt, together with the cabinet hostesses. Hereafter each member of the cabinet will entertain the chief executive and his wife on any date which may be acceptable to the President, but the company invited to meet them will be entirely optional with the host. It no longer will be obligatory to invite all the cabinet officials and their families or any portion of them. The guest list, however, must be submitted to the President for approval, but outside of this restriction, the list is open for all personal and political friends of the host.

DOVER TO BE IN CHARGE

Republicans Will Open National Committee Headquarters Soon.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Elmer O. Dover, secretary of the Republican national committee, paid his respects to the President yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt congratulated Mr. Dover on the excellent work accomplished by the committee in the campaign and thanked him cordially for the part he had taken in it. National committee headquarters will be opened in a day or two in the Arlington hotel here. In the absence of National Chairman Cortelyou Secretary Dover will have charge of the headquarters. A considerable staff of clerks will be maintained, at least until after the presidential inauguration on the fourth of March next. Permanent headquarters will be kept open here, but the force employed will not be so large after the inauguration. It is understood that Chairman Cortelyou will not spend a great deal of time in Washington during the approaching winter.

Engagement Announced.

Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 21.—The betrothal is officially announced of the Grand Duke of Hesse, who was divorced from Princess Victoria, of Sax-Coburg in 1901, to the Princess Eleonor of Solms-Hohenzolms-Lich.

PEABODY'S FIRST GUN.

Opens His Contest for Colorado Governorship.

Denver, Nov. 22.—The first gun in a battle by Governor Peabody to retain his seat as chief executive of Colorado was fired in the supreme court yesterday. Attorneys H. J. Hersey and J. M. Waldron, acting for the Republican party, made a motion that the election commissioners be enjoined from certifying any returns whatsoever from precinct eight, ward seven, city and county of Denver. The court set the hearing of the motion for Wednesday, Nov. 30.

It is the general belief among politicians that if the motion is granted similar precincts will be made to throw out every precinct in Denver, and also many in other parts of the state. This, if granted, would nullify about 9,000 votes, elect Peabody and defeat Adams.

The Democrats plan a counter attack along the same lines. In this connection the make-up of the supreme court is causing much discussion. Two of the three justices are friendly to Peabody, leaving one who might be called an Adams man.

Democrats say the supreme court will not grant the Republican plea, which they call revolutionary. The Republicans assert that it is the only way the court can convert the fraudulent election into a fair one. While Democratic leaders profess not to be alarmed, it is said confidentially that they are thoroughly frightened. One declared that the seating of Peabody, while revolutionary would be no more so than the refusal to entertain writs of habeas corpus in the cases of men imprisoned because they were members of the Western Federation of Miners.

Wagers at odds very nearly even were offered that enough votes would be thrown out to elect Peabody, and the persons offering them were close to Republican leaders.

Chairman Milton Smith refused to discuss his probable action if the supreme court throws out the precincts, and it is the general belief of nonpartisan citizens that there is no remedy.

Republican attorneys will ask the supreme court to take cognizance of The alleged contempt of President Frank Adams, of the Denver fire and police board, in disobeying the supreme court election day order.

Democrats say they will appeal to the federal court, asking the release of the men recently sentenced by the supreme court for contempt. Meanwhile the election judges sentenced to one year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine for contempt are being cared for tenderly by Democratic Warden Hudson.

BITTER FEELING

Gompers and Mitchell Are Attacked.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Yesterday's session of the American Federation of Labor was most exciting. During the heated debate which followed the unexpected interjection of the question of socialism before the delegates, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell were charged with being traitors to the cause of labor. These charges and the bitter socialistic debate which followed were caused by the introduction of the following resolution by Delegate Victor Berger, of Milwaukee:

"Whereas, the unprecedented concentration of wealth in the United States and the rapid development of the trusts in almost every branch of industry make it obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culmination point and will have to make room for another phase of civilization; and,

"Whereas, it is evident that this nation is destined to take the lead in this grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby recommend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to have their members study the economic conditions; to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge room, homes and in meetings set apart for this purpose, and to do everything in their power for the enlightenment and intellectual advancement of the proletariat."

The resolutions committee reported to the convention that it recommended the adoption of the measure, with the exception of the clause following the first "whereas." A socialist delegate arose and asked why the particular section should be expurgated. This opened the floodgates of oratory and vituperation, and the battle was not over until an hour and fifteen minutes after the regular time for adjournment. By an overwhelming vote the delegates then passed the resolution as recommended by the committee and expressed their confidence in John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers.

Max Hayes, who championed the socialistic doctrine in a speech, so arousea the galleries that they cheered him for several minutes. This caused President Gompers to threaten to clear the hall of all visitors if demonstrations of the kind were repeated. The debate became warmer and some eloquent speeches were made. Criminations and recriminations flew thick and fast.

Feeling ran so high that John Mitchell rose in the convention and said that unless Delegate Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, was able to prove his statement that he (Mitchell) had been a traitor to the workingman he must stand before the eyes of all present a convicted liar. Then a motion was made to suspend the rules and allow President Gompers and John Mit chell an opportunity to defend themselves.

The trouble rose over a printed slip, distributed to some delegates, which charged Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell with dining with President Eliot, of Harvard University. The article in question said the place at which the meal was eaten was an unfair house, and that President Eliot was the man who called the "scab" a hero. It bore the heading: "Are they traitors?"

The reply of President Gompers was bitter and impassioned, and the feeling among the delegates was tense. He admitted attending the dinner, but denied every inference drawn therefrom and declared that as long as he was connected with the labor movement he would fight against the mixing of politics with unionism.

Mr. Mitchell made a quiet address but was accorded close attention. He was loudly applauded when he said that he defied any man to point to any act of his which might be interpreted as against the interests of the workingman.

The convention voted unanimously to indorse the demand of the Typographical Union for an eight hour day and pledged itself to aid the movement financially by levying an assessment on each member, if such a course should become necessary. The Typographical Union has set January, 1906, as the time when the eight hour day will be demanded by their organization.

IN GRIP OF FROST KING

Winter Suddenly Sweeps Over the British Kingdom.

London, Nov. 22.—Keen frost and heavy snow squalls are reported from all parts of the United Kingdom. A gale raged all night long over the coasts, driving vessels to shelter and seriously distocating the telegraph wires, especially in the north of England and in Scotland. Blinding snow storms are causing deep drifts and rendering traffic difficult in the country districts and are necessitating a cessation of outdoor work in many of the provincial towns. In London little snow has fallen, but a sharp fall in temperature is accentuating the distress among the poor which is already prevalent. The snow is so deep at Chatsworth that the King of Portugal and others of the house party there have been prevented from shooting. Some small craft have been wrecked. Up to the present time November had been unusually mild and the sudden change is causing much misery. Wintery weather seems general in Europe, frost being reported as far south as Nanles.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT

Emperor's Gift to the American People.

FIGURE OF SOLDIER FORMALLY UNVEILED

Roosevelt Pays Tribute to German People.

Hopes to Keep Unbroken Friendship for All Nations and See Broader Spirit of Fairdealing.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of a great concourse of people, the bronze statue of Frederick the Great, a gift of Emperor William to the people of the United States, was unveiled Saturday. Seldom has an event presented so many brilliant features of military pageantry and at the same time given occasion for the manifestation of the strong bonds of friendship between the German Empire and the United States.

A troop of cavalry escorted President Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet from the white house to the scene of the ceremonies. When the President arrived at the stand the entire assemblage rose and greeted him with cheers. After an impressive invocation by Bishop Satterlee, President Roosevelt delivered the address of welcome. As the President concluded his address the Baroness Speck von Sternburg caught up the cords to the flags enveloping the statue, and the massive bronze figure emerged through the folds of red, white and black. At the same instant the boom of an artillery salute came from a battery of heavy guns nearby, and the strains of the German national anthem came from the Marine band.

The President's Address.

President Roosevelt, in accepting the statue, spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador:

"Through you I wish on behalf of the people of the United States to thank his majesty, the German emperor, and the people of German for the gift to the nation which you have just formally delivered to me. I accept it with deep appreciation of the friendly regard which it typifies for the people of this republic, both on the part of the emperor and on the part of the German people. I accept it not merely as the statue of one of the half dozen greatest soldiers of all time, and therefore peculiarly appropriate for placing in this war college, but I accept it as the statue of the great man, whose life was devoted to the service of a great people, and whose deeds hastened the approach of the day when a united Germany should spring into being.

"As a soldier Frederick the Great ranks that very, very small group which includes Alexander, Cæsar, and Hannibal in anitquity, and Napoleon, and possibly Gustavus Adolphus, in modern times. He belonged to the ancient and illustrious house of Hohenzollern, which, after playing a strong and virile part in the middle ages, and after producing some men, like the great Elector, who were among the most famous princes of their time, founded the royal house of Prussia two centuries ago, and at last in our own day established the mighty German empire as among the foremost of world powers. We receive this gift now at the hands of the present emperor, himself a man who has markedly added to the luster of his great house and his great nation, a man who has devoted his life to the welfare of his people, and who, while keeping ever ready to defend the rights of that people, has also made it evident in emphatic fashion that he and they desire peace and friendship with the other nations of the earth.

"It is not my purpose here to discuss at length the career of the mighty king and mighty general whose statue we have just received. In all history no other great commander save only Hannibal fought so long against such terrible odds, and while Hannibal finally failed, Frederick finally triumphed. In almost every battle he fought against great odds, and he almost always won the victory. When defeated he rose to an even greater altitude than when victorious. The memory of the Seven Years' war will last as long as their lives in mankind the love of heroism, and its operations will be studied to the minutest detail as long as the world sees a soldier worthy of the name.

"It is eminently fitting that the statue of this iron soldier, this born leader of men, should find a place in this war college; for when soldierly genius and soldierly heroism reach the highest point of achievement the man in whom they are displays grows to belong not merely to the nation from which he sprang, but to all nations capable of showing, and therefore capable of appreciating the virile and masterful virtues which alone make victors in those dread struggles where resort is at last had to the arbitrament of arms.

"But, Mr. Ambassador, in accepting the statue given us today through you from the German emperor, I accept it not merely because it is the statue of a mighty and terrible soldier but I accept it as a symbol of the ties of friendship and good will which, I trust, as the years go on will bind ever closer together the American and the German peoples.

"A young people, a people of composite stock, we have kinship with many different nations, but we are identified with none of them, and are developing a separate national stock as we have already developed a separate national life. We have in our veins the blood of the Englishman and the Irishman, the German and the Frenchman, the Scotchman, the Scandinavian, the Italian, the Maygar, the Finn, the Slav, so that to each of the great powers of the old world we can claim a more or less distant kinship by blood; and to each strain of blood we owe some peculiar quality in our national life or national character. As such is the case, it is natural that we should have a peculiar feeling of nearness to each of many peoples across the water. We most earnestly wish not only to keep unbroken our friendship for each, but so far as we can without giving offense by an appearance of meddling, to seek to bring about a better understanding and a broader spirit of fair dealing and toleration among all nations. It has been my great pleasure, Mr. Ambassador, in pursuance of this object, recently to take with you the first steps in the negotiation of a treaty of friendly arbitration between Germany and the United States.

"In closing, let me thank you, and through you the German emperor and the German people, for this statue, which I accept in the name of the American people: a people claiming blood kinsnip with your own; a people owing much to Germany; a people which, though with a national history far shorter than that of your people, nevertheless, like your people, is proud of the great deeds of its past, and is confident in the majesty of its future. I most earnestly pray that in the coming years these two great nations shall move on toward their several destinies knit together by ties of the heartiest friendship and good will."

TO RESTORE THE FLAG

Cleveland Men Start a National Merchant Marine League.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 22.—At a meeting of prominent business men held at the Union club here, the National Merchant Marine League of the United States has been organized, with the object of restoring the American flag to the high seas. The following officers were elected: President, Harvey D. Goulder; vice president, Aaron Vanderbilt; secretary, J. A. Penton; treasurer, J. J. Sullivan.

The resolutions adopted declare that "The foreign commerce of the United States has grown to the great total of $2,500,000,000 per annum and the country's whole prosperity depends upon the undisturbed continuation and extension of this commerce. Yet it is being carried over sea today under foreign flags. The tonnage of American ships engaged in the foreign trade aggregates only $79,000 tons while there is not today a single ship building anywhere in the United States for this trade. The situation is critical and calls for immediate action."

Vice presidents of the league will later be chosen from each state in the Union in order to make it national in scope.

GERMANY IS DELIGHTED

President Roosevelt's Speech Makes a Happy Hit.

Berlin, Nov. 22.—President Roosevelt's speech at Washington Saturday, on the occasion of the unveiling of the bronze statue of Frederick the Great and the attendant ceremonies have pleased Germany. Reports of extraordinary length for the German press, were cabled, including the speeches of the President and of Ambassador Speck Von Sternburg. Leading articles expressing appreciation of Mr. Roosevelt's utterances appeared in most of the newspapers yesterday. The semi-official North German Gazette, which may be taken in this instance as representing general opinion, says:

"In Germany the celebration and particularly President Roosevelt's address, will leave a lasting impression. The profound insight with which the President, as a historian, did justice to the personality of the great king and general, and described his heroic and unwearied self-sacrifice for a great political idea, fills us in Germany, with warm sympathy. We fully understand the position that the President, as a clear-minded statesman, assigns to the United States in its political relationship to the various European nations whose emigrants for three centuries have found a new home bevond the ocean, and have there been blended into one indivisible whole, which as a thoroughly specific individuality is making itself felt more and more on the world's stage. Our people and the American nation are really not rivals. On the other hand, they supplement each other in more than one salutary direction. If misunderstandings have occurred here and there, it is satisfactory to record that the clouds which formerly obscured the good relations between the two great people, have been dissipated."

Joplin Light Plant Burned

Joplin, Mo., Nov. 21.—The light plant owned by the city of East Joplin and the East Joplin fire department were destroyed by fire last night. Loss between $60,000 and $70,000.

S A BUMPER COTTON CROP

Census Bureau Issued Report Substantiating Early Crop Figures.

Washington, Nov. 22.—A bulletin was issued by the census bureau today showing that in 105 counties in Georgia the cotton ginned to November 14, as reported, amounted to 1,246,997 running bales this year as against 782,666 bales for the same counties last year. Counting round as half bales, the number is 1,244,741, as against 783,395 last year.

30 THOUSAND DESTITUTE

Hurricane Causes Sea to Rise and Create Disaster.

Amsterdam, Nov. 21.—The Talautse Islands northeast of Celebes Malay Archipelago, have been visited by a disastrous hurricane causing the sea to rise to such an extent that it flooded the islands and left 30,000 persons destitute, their homes, boats and plantations being destroyed.

'Frisco Shelling Out.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Up to date the sum of $1,150,000 has been subscribed in this city for the Japanese war loan. There are in all 111 subscribers and the amounts range from $500 to $100,000.

THE MARKETS.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Nov. 22.—Close.—The wheat market today was in repentant mood. Yesterday's sellers were the day's buyers. Closing values were higher. Final figures in the cash indicated a gain of ¾c, 1c in the July and December, and ⅞c in the May.

Millers today were good buyers of off grades. There was a moderate flour demand reported in the northwest. Probably the most effective motives behind the market were the dropping off of country receipts, small estimates for tomorrow and light acceptances reported at country elevators. Bradstreet's world's wheat supply, which placed the increase at nearly one-half million bushels, was the most important bear item in the day's news.

Moved by heavy buying on the part of shorts, wheat ruled strong during the first hour. Opening gains amoutned to 1c net in the cash, ⅞c in the December and May, and ¼c in the July.

At the end of the hour, however, wheat was inclined to show some reaction. Values were slightly under the high points reached. This weakness was traceable to favorable crop advices from Argentina and India and the shorts disappearing. Cables were lower and in weak tone. Receipts were larger. Particularly true was this of the northwest, whose receipts were nearly double those of last week. Demand was quiet.

Primary receipts in wheat were 1,332,000 bushels, against 904,000 last week, and 1,515,000 a yeer ago; shipments were 780,000 bushels, against 378,000 and 1,109,000.

Clearances were 13,000 bushels.

Corn started out strong. Opening gains were indicated in the December, amounting to ¾c; ⅝c in the May, and ⅝c in the July. Market responded to higher cables, which indicated a strong undertone abroad. Elevator interests were the heaviest purchasers. With the news of heavy receipts at the various interior points, the market eased off, but was yet above the level of yesterday.

Outside the decline of 1c shown in cash corn; this commodity ruled strong. Last figures in the futures indicated gains of ⅞c in the December and ⅝c in the May and July. The market was influenced largely by the decrease shown in Bradstreet's world's supply and the light supply on the market. New corn was reaching grade requirements in a very slow way. Cables, too, constituted an important factor and were innuenced by a healthy spot demand abroad and cold weather news.

Primary corn receipts today were 953,000 bushels, against 488,000 last week and 575,000 a year ago; shipments were 258,000 bushels, against 128,000 and 227,000.

Clearances were 457 bushels.

Oats ruled firmer. Market was slightly higher than yesterday's level. Receipts were under estimates. General strength of other commodities was the principal factor in this market. Demand was light and scattered.

Chicago's heavy and steady buying of May oats had a beneficial effect locally, causing a firm close. Both December and May showed net gains of ¼c on final figures. Cash was unchanged. The market was quiet. But little trading was developed. Small estimates for tomorrow were bull items of some weight.

Clearances were 200 bushels.

Clover seed ruled steady on light receipts. Values were unchanged from those of yesterday. Outside demand was quiet. Undertone is firm. Little interest manifested in either the cash or speculative ends.

Because of neglect, the attention of the pit crowds being centered for the most part in the wheat pits, clover seed worked lower. Closing values showed slight losses prevailing throughout the cash and futures. Trade was light and offerings were moderate.

TOLEDO.

	Nov. 22				Nov. 21
Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	$1.15½	$1.15¾	$1.15½	$1.15¾	$1.14½
Dec	1.15¾	1.15⅞	1.15½	1.15⅞	1.14⅞
May	1.16½	1.16⅝	1.15⅞	1.16½	1.15⅝
July	1.00	1.00¼	1.00	1.00¼	99½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	50	51
Dec.	47¼	47¼	47	47¼	46¾
May	46½	46¾	46	46¼	45⅝
July	46	46¼	46	46¼	45⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	32	32
Dec.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
May	*33¼	33½	33¼	33½	33¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.55	7.57
Dec.	7.60	7.60	7.57	7.57	7.60
Feb.	7.70	7.70	7.67	7.67	7.70
March	7.75	7.75	7.72	7.72	7.75
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	84	84
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.27½	1.27½
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.80	7.80

*Bid.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	1.15¼	1.16¼	1.15½	1.16¼	1.15¼
May	1.11⅝	1.11⅞	1.11	1.12⅛	1.10⅝
July	....	....	....	1.02⅞	....
Corn—					
Dec.	57	57⅛	57	57⅛	56⅝
May	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	51¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	1.08¼	1.09⅜	1.08¼	1.09	1.07⅜
May	1.11⅝	1.12¾	1.11¼	1.11⅝	1.10⅞
July	....	....	....	95¾	....

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	....	1.07¼
May	....	....	....	....	1.10⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	....	1.08
May	....	....	....	....	1.09⅝

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	1.09	1.09¼	1.08¾	1.09¼	1.07¼
May	1.09⅝	1.10	1.09¼	1.09⅝	1.08¼
July	98¾	98⅞	97⅞	98⅛	97⅝
Corn—					
Dec.	48¾	49¼	48¾	49	48¾
May	45⅝	46	45½	46	45⅝
July	45½	46⅛	45½	45⅞	45⅛
Nov.	....	....	....	50	49¾
Jan.	....	....	....	....	44¼
Oats—					
Dec.	28¾	29	28¾	29	28¾
May	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¾	31¼
July	31½	31½	31¼	31½	31⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Dec.	11.12	12.20	11.12	11.20	11.10
Jan.	12.40	12.60	12.40	12.60	12.40
May	12.50	12.75	12.50	12.72	12.52
Lard—					
Dec.	....	....	....	6.92	6.90
Jan.	6.92	7.02	6.92	7.00	6.95
May	7.12	7.20	7.10	7.17	7.12
Ribs—					
Nov.	....	....	....	....	6.95
Jan.	6.42	6.52	6.42	6.50	6.45
May	6.60	6.70	6.60	6.67	6.60

Money and Stocks.

New York, Nov. 22.—Wall Street.—The stock market opened decidedly irregular today and the changes were generally small either way. Five thousand shares of United States Steel preferred sold at 83¾@83¾, compared with 83¼ last night and 3,000 shares of the common sold at 28@27⅞, compared with 28 last night. Reading was in active demand at an advance of ½ and General Electric rose 1¼. There were some new advances, but profit-taking was the rule. Louisville & Nashville rose a point. Brooklyn Transit and Manhattan 1¼ and Colorado Fuel 1¾. Biscuit preferred, Woolen preferred and New Tobacco preferred certificates rose 1 to 1½. General Electric jumped 4½. Westinghouse 3 and the preferred 2. St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred yielded 2½. Operations for the long account were conducted with more confidence for a time, following the decided exhibition of strength by St. Paul, Atchison, Reading, United States Steel preferred and the Electric stocks. Room traders, however, utilized the improved range of prices to put out stocks, and the rise of a point in St. Paul and Atchison and of nearly that in several others was largely reduced. Amalgamated Copper, Consolidated Gas and Ontario & Western were sold persistently and their decline of a point furthered the reaction elsewhere. Prices generally receded to below last night. Losses reached a point in Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Standard Rope and New York Air Brake, 2 in Linseed preferred and 3 in Colorado Fuel preferred. Bonds were firm at noon.

New York Stocks.

Stocks—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	33⅝	33⅞	32¼	32⅝
Am. Sg. Refg. Co.	152¼	152½	149½	149⅝
Atchison	86⅛	87¼	86⅜	86⅜
Atchison pfd.	103½	103⅝	102⅞	102⅞
Am. Car & F. Co.	32	32⅜	31½	31½
Anaconda	118½	118½	117	117
Amal. Copper	80⅜	80⅜	78⅝	79
Alton com.	46	46	45	45
Balt. & Ohio	97¼	97¼	95¾	95¾
Brooklyn R. T.	68⅝	69⅜	67⅝	68¼
Canadian Pacific	134⅞	134¾	132⅝	132⅝
Chicago G. W.	24⅞	25¼	24⅛	24⅜
Clover Leaf	32⅛	32⅜	31	31⅜
Clover Leaf pfd.	63⅜	63⅜	62½	62⅞
Con. Tob.	81¼	83	81¼	82
Colorado Fuel	47½	49¼	47¾	48
Corn Products	25⅜	25½	24½	24⅝
Ches. & Ohio	50½	50⅞	49¼	49½
Detroit United	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
Del. & Hudson	185⅜	186½	185	185¼
Erie com	39⅜	40	39¼	39⅝
Erie first pref.	73	73¼	72½	72⅝
Ice com	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Ill. Central	149⅞	150½	149	149¼
K. & Sou. pref.	53¼	53⅝	53	53
Louis. & Nash.	135¼	140¼	133¾	138¾
Leather com	14⅜	14⅜	14	14¼
Leather pref	95⅞	96	95	95
Manhattan	167½	168⅜	167	167
Mex. Central	23⅜	23⅝	22½	22½
Metropolitan	124⅜	125¼	124	124
Mis. Pac.	107¾	109¾	107⅞	108¼
M., K. & T. com.	34⅜	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝
M., K. & T. pfd.	63⅜	63⅞	63	63
North Am. Co.	105½	106	104	104
N. Y. Central	135½	136	134⅞	134⅞
Nickel Plate com.	41¼	41¼	41	41*
N. & W. com.	75½	75½	74⅜	74⅜
Ont. & Western	42	42	40	40½
Penn. Ry.	136¼	136⅝	135¼	135⅛
Pacific Mail	48½	48½	46¼	46¾
People's Gas Co.	108⅜	108⅞	107⅜	108
Reading com.	76½	77¼	75⅝	75⅝